

The Gunderson Report On
The Bombing Of The Alfred P.
Murrah Federal Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
April 19, 1995

This version is
NOT
CLASSIFIED

Final release date:
1/11/96
Amended and
updated 10/26/00

By Ted L. Gunderson and
Associates

This report details a broad conspiracy involved in the destruction of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 and subsequent cover up by the Justice Department and other entities of the U.S. government.

This report is one of the most comprehensive accounts written to date on the worst act of terrorism in American history, revealing, in depth, the reasons for the bombing, how it was really accomplished and who was involved, including the identity and whereabouts of the mysterious John Doe No. 2 and other co—conspirators.

Extensive documentation is available. However, in the interests of brevity, and to eliminate a document of more than 1,000 pages, in some instances information set forth in this report is synopsisized and summarized. Information contained in this report was drawn from thousands of documents, news accounts and interviews conducted by the authors.

Table of Contents

1. Synopsis	2
2. Resume of Ted L. Gunderson.....	3
3. University of Oklahoma Seismograph	4
4. Michael Riconosciuto, inventor of the Electro-hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device	15
5. Electro-hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device also known as the “barometric bomb”	19
6. Reasons the bomb was not a “Fertilizer” or fuel oil bomb	21
7. Federal Criminal Investigator at the Scene	24
8. Nuclear Scientist Statement	24
9. Former President Bill Clinton states, Oklahoma City bomb a “Miracle of Technolog (I thought it was a Fertilizer bomb).....	25
10. Comparison of Oklahoma City to the World Trade Center and Saudi Arabia bomb	26
11. Oklahoma City bomb a “Double trigger” device?	31
12. Barometric Bomb. U.S. Government contract number DAAA21-90-C-0045, 6/14/90 (“Defense Daily” Magazine 6/18/90)	34
13. U.S. Army letter 7/24/95 claims U.S. Government contract DAAA21-90-C-0045 does not exist	39
14. Dyna Nobel Company – Manufacturer of “Barometric Bombs” - refuses to respond to Gunderson’s inquiry	40
15. A year and a half after the Oklahoma City Bombing Geological Survey says, only one bomb involved	42
16. Tim McVeigh recruited by the C.I.A. — Mind Control Victim	49
17. Dr. Jolly West obituary (“L.A. Times” article of January 7, 1999)	50
18. Dr. Sidney Gottlieb Obituary (“L.A. times” article April 4, 1999)	51

19. Criminal complaint of Tim McVeigh	52
20. "Anti Terrorism Bill" on fast track ("U.S.A. Today" April 24, 1995)	61
21. F.B.I. involved in the World Trade Center Bombing	62
22. U.S. Government had advance knowledge of the Oklahoma City Bombing ("London Times" February 9, 1997)	66
23. F.B.I. informant Cary Gagan warned the F.B.I. in advance of the Oklahoma City Bombing	69
24. "Immunity" letter from U.S. Attorney for Cary Gagan	72
25. Author Jon Rappoport	76
26. Tim McVeigh's attorney claims Cover-Up by U.S. Government ("Spotlight" Newspaper - October 30,1995)	88
27. More Cover-Up, ("London Times" June 30, 1996)	89
28. Unidentified leg	90
29. Death of a "Hero"	92
30. New witnesses	97
31. "New Legislation" Erodes our Constitutional Rights	99
32. Tim McVeigh's father will not attend the execution (Las Vegas "Review Journal" April 1, 2001).....	100
33. Tim Mc Veigh's attorney says McVeigh lied in book (Las Vegas "Review Journal" April 7, 2001)	101
34 EXECUTION DELAYED - FBI WITHHELD POSSIBLE EVIDENCE	101 1/2
35 Summary	102

Exhibits

- Exhibit A Illustration of the Newly Developed Bomb
- Exhibit B Mike Riconosciuto, Boy Genius at age 12
- Exhibit C Mike Riconosciuto's Laser Isotope Separation in the 1960's
- Exhibit D "Spotlight" Magazine Articles

SYNOPSIS

On April 19, 1995, the University of Oklahoma Geology Department at Norman, Oklahoma recorded "two events": the first at 9:02 and 03 seconds AM; the second at 9:02 and 13 seconds AM. Seismic recordings indicate that there were two separate and distinct detonations at the Murrah Federal Building that morning. Expert Michael Reconnosciuto believes the bomb in question is one which he developed while at Hercules Manufacturing in Silicon Valley, Ca.—an Electro-Hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device. This bomb (considered an "Aneutronic" barometric device) was invented by Reconnosciuto in the early 1980s and is subject to a Q" clearance. Abstract of the bomb is set forth. Numerous experts agree that the bomb was not a fertilizer bomb—a deadly concoction of fertilizer and fuel oil—as claimed by the government. Fifteen arguments are herein cited against the device having been a fertilizer bomb. A nuclear scientist employed by the U.S. government confirms this. A federal criminal investigator at the scene states that Gunderson's investigative results and conclusions are "100% correct" Ted L. Gunderson, former Senior Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Los Angeles Field Office believes the Oklahoma City bombing was an incident created to hasten the passage of anti-terrorism legislation that would erode our constitutional rights and civil liberties. He states the current (April 1995) Attorney General guidelines for domestic security/terrorism investigations are adequate. Attorney General guidelines are set forth. Hoppi Heidelberg, member of the Grand Jury that indicted McVeigh and Nichols, believes that the U.S. Government is involved in a cover-up and that John Doe II exists in spite of statements by the government to the contrary. An article in USA TODAY (November 3, 1995) cites the federal prosecutor who states that others besides Nichols and McVeigh may possibly be involved—yet claims that Heidelberg's charges are "unfounded." Federal complaint against McVeigh and Nichols set forth. Government contract # DAAA2I90-C-0045 for Riconosciuto barometric bomb manufactured by Dyno Nobel Inc. in Salt Lake City, Utah set forth. Department of the Army, Picatinny Arsenal, N.J. (responsible for government contracts, armaments, etc.) denies that contract # DAAA-21-90-C-0045 ever existed. Dyno Nobel Inc. refuses to respond to an inquiry from Gunderson International Incorporated. The FBI had prior knowledge of the bombing of the Murrah building.

McVeigh and Nichols are capable of building a fertilizer bomb, but not a barometric bomb. If the government admits a barometric bomb was used, it would be obvious that others inside the government are involved in a conspiracy. The FBI also had prior knowledge of plans to bomb the World Trade Center in New York City and did nothing to prevent the bombing. (New York Times, 10/28/95). Ahmed Yousef, leader of the terrorist group responsible for the World Trade Center bombing was trained by the CIA. There is an indication that the World Trade Center bombing and the bombing of the Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, are part of a scheme to pass anti-terrorism legislation. New anti-terrorism legislation has been passed by Congress. Members of the grand jury that indicted McVeigh and Nichols claim a government cover-up. Carol Howe, BATF informant, and Cary Gagan, FBI informant, claim they told those respective government agencies in advance the bombings would occur.

TED L. GUNDERSON

Post Office Box 18000-259
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114
(310) 364-2280

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 1979-Present **TED L. GUNDERSON & ASSOCIATES**, Santa Monica, California, Founder, owner and operator of this international security consulting and investigation firm in 1979. Investigator for F. Lee Bailey, Esq. Mr. Bailey describes Ted Gunderson as "a person with investigative skills that are unsurpassed by anyone I know or have known."
- 1981-1982 **CALIFORNIA NARCOTICS AUTHORITY**
Consultant appointed by Governor Jerry Brown
- 1984 **LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**
Consultant
- 4/79-8/79 **PAN AMERICAN GAMES**, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Security Coordinator
Special Appointee of United States Attorney General Griffin B. Bell
- 12/51-3/79 **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**
- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1977-79 | Senior Special Agent-in-Charge, Los Angeles, California |
| 1973-77 | Special Agent-in-Charge of Memphis, Tennessee and Dallas, Texas |
| 1973 | Chief Inspector |
| 1965-73 | Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge, New Haven, Connecticut and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 1960-65 | Special Agent Supervisor, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C. |
| 1951-60 | Special Agent |

At the time of his retirement, Ted L. Gunderson had over 700 persons under his command and operated a \$ 22 Million budget.

PUBLICATIONS: How To Locate Anyone Anywhere Without Leaving Home. -E.P. Dutton, 1989

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Science Degree, University of Nebraska

AWARDS: Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Nebraska in Recognition of Distinguished and Devoted Service to His Country, 1979 Alumni Highest Effort Award in the Field of Law Enforcement from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Social Fraternity, 1977 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award from the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council, Los Angeles, California, 1977.

DETAILS:

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA SEISMOGRAM

April 26, 1995, Ted L. Gunderson, president and owner of Ted L. Gunderson and Associates, received a seismogram from the Oklahoma University Department of Geology, which showed that two surface waves were received on their seismograph on April 19, 1995, at 9:02 and 3 seconds and one at 9:02 and 13 seconds. He immediately called the University of Oklahoma Geology Department and talked to Dr. Ken Louzza who confirmed this. Gunderson asked Dr. Louzza to interpret the chart. He stated "this indicates two detonations occurred in Oklahoma City at the precise time recorded by the seismograph."

Dr. Louzza was recontacted on May 11, 1995, as Gunderson had received information that the Geology Department had retracted its findings. Dr. Louzza advised the official statement being made now by the University was that there were TWO EVENTS that took place in the Oklahoma City area on April 19, 1995 at the precise time indicated on the seismogram.

Gunderson subsequently received the following official report from Dr. Raymond L. Brown, Geology Department, University of Oklahoma:



OKLAHOMA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Charles J. Mankin, Director

April 26, 1995

On April 19, 1995, The Oklahoma Geological Survey's (OGS) seismograph station in Norman, Oklahoma, recorded a Lg surface-wave "train" at 9:02 and 13 seconds a.m. (140213 UTC) shortly after the explosion at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The seismometer is located approximately 4 miles north of Norman and 16 miles from downtown Oklahoma City. A second Lg surface-wave was recorded at 9:02 and 23 seconds a.m. (140223). The location and source of the second surface-wave recording is unknown. Detailed investigations at the building site may offer an explanation as to the cause and location of the second event.

Enclosed is a portion of the seismogram that contains the two events. The record is read from top to bottom and from left to right. The small vertical offsets of the horizontal lines are minute marks. Hour marks are twice as long as the minute marks. Date and time is UTC which refers to Coordinated Universal Time, formerly Greenwich Mean Time.

These two events were recorded only on one of the OGS's seismograph-network stations. A seismograph station located at the Omniplex Science Museum in northeast Oklahoma City also recorded two events about 9:02 a.m. However, their recording clock was not synchronized to UTC time. Therefore, the location can not be determined from the seismograph records.

The Richter Magnitude is not defined for surface and/or near surface explosions. Therefore, none is reported.

6 NARS
S1 STAR
I HARE

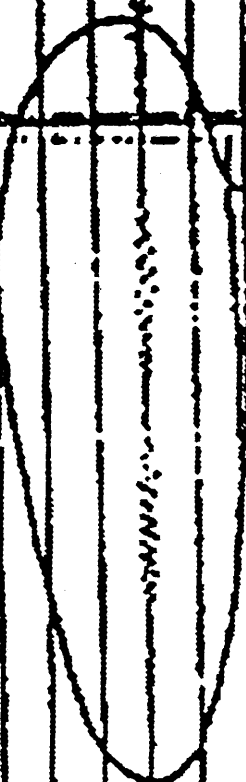
EVENTS

Regru'd AC Pair

三

OPTIONAL

2000
10/10/01



Events

1512
4-19-95
END

10:02 A.M.

Seismograms Possibly Associated With The OKC Explosion

By Raymon L. Brown
Oklahoma Geological Survey
Tuesday, May 09, 1995

Two instruments near the explosion in Oklahoma City (OKC) recorded signals which appear to be related to the blast.

Station FNO - near Norman, Oklahoma - SE of Blast

The station near Norman, Oklahoma received three signals after 9:02 AM which could have possibly been associated with the blast. The first of these signals has a high frequency character very much like traffic noise that is frequently observed on these instruments. This event could potentially be related to the direct P-wave arrival from the event, but the relative amplitude compared to the later arriving Rayleigh (or Lg) waves makes this interpretation unlikely. The second two events have a low frequency character very much like the signals associated with quarry blasts around the state.

Omniplex Museum - NE of Blast

The Omniplex museum has a seismometer on display which records at reduced gain from that used at the Norman station (to reduce the noise from the city). Admittedly, having a seismometer in a noisy environment may not sound like a good idea, but the instrument was placed there so that the general public could see seismic wave trains recorded from large earthquakes.

Two strong seismic signals arrive at the instrument at about the time the operator of the seismometer felt the blast. This is fortunate since the clock for this instrument was out of sync. because of a power failure. However, the recorded signal and the relative timing appear to be in good shape.

In spite of the reduced gain at the Omniplex, the signal amplitude was large enough to cause the loss of the high amplitude portions of the signal. The heat-sensitive pens were moving so fast that the details of the signal were lost during the highest levels of ground movement. The two large events on the Omniplex recording are represented by the white portions of the record where the signal trace disappears because of the pen movement. The total signal duration at the Omniplex Museum is approximately one minute.

Initial Interpretation:

Determining the location and origin time of an event, i.e. a source for seismic signals, requires at least four recording stations. The two stations mentioned above do not allow a unique assignment of the seismic signals to the blast. However, the signals are recorded at about the time of the blast. Thus, even though the exact origin time of the OKC disaster is uncertain at the level of accuracy required for seismic studies, these seismic signals can best be explained as being related to the explosion or explosions responsible for the blast.

Interpretation of Two Signals

Each of the seismograms has two distinct signals. The simplest explanation of the two signals is the occurrence of two events at the site. Other possible explanations include:

1. the second event represents the collapse of the building
 2. dispersion acted to cause the Rayleigh wave to split into a low frequency early phase and a later arriving Airy phase
 3. air wave
 4. air-coupled Rayleigh wave
-
- (1) The collapse of the building is not a likely to cause a shorter duration pulse (observed on the seismogram at the Omniplex) than the direct signal from the explosion.
 - (2) The difference in frequency between the two signals observed at the station near Norman is not large enough. Dispersion is not the likely explanation of the two signals observed near Norman.
 - (3) The air wave (a direct wave traveling through the air) is a possible explanation for the second event at the Omniplex. However, it is difficult to describe the second event at the Norman station as an air wave because the speed of travel would far exceed the speed of sound in air (1100 feet/second). Admittedly, the velocity of the air wave must be supersonic for a certain distance away from the explosion. This possibility should be considered in future studies of the blast. Based upon the information

at hand, it is unlikely the air wave travels at a velocity much different than the speed of sound in air.

- (4) The air-coupled Rayleigh wave is a seismic wave excited in the earth by a large explosion above the surface of the earth. The resultant Rayleigh waves then travel through the earth and appear to have been created by the explosion. These waves travel at the speed of Rayleigh waves (because they are Rayleigh waves) but their arrival time depends upon the nature and distribution of the air wave associated with the explosion. Most of the felt accounts of the explosion were to the north, east and west of the blast. Few, if any, reports of the blast being felt to the south were recorded. The destruction of the city away from the explosion was also predominantly to the north, east and west too. Thus, the air wave associated with the blast probably had a south-to-north propagation. This means that the air-coupled Rayleigh waves generated from the air wave would be propagating to the north. Thus, the second signal at the Norman site is not a likely air-coupled Rayleigh wave.

Admittedly, the study of the signals requires more thought. However, at this point in time, the simplest explanation of the seismic signals recorded at the two stations is the occurrence of two events. The Omniplex signal is a near-field measurement in which many different seismic phases (separate signals) are likely to be arriving. The onset of the large events recorded in the nearfield at the Omniplex are not likely to be representative of the difference in arrival times of the Rayleigh waves observed at the station in Norman. The differences in the relative timing of the two

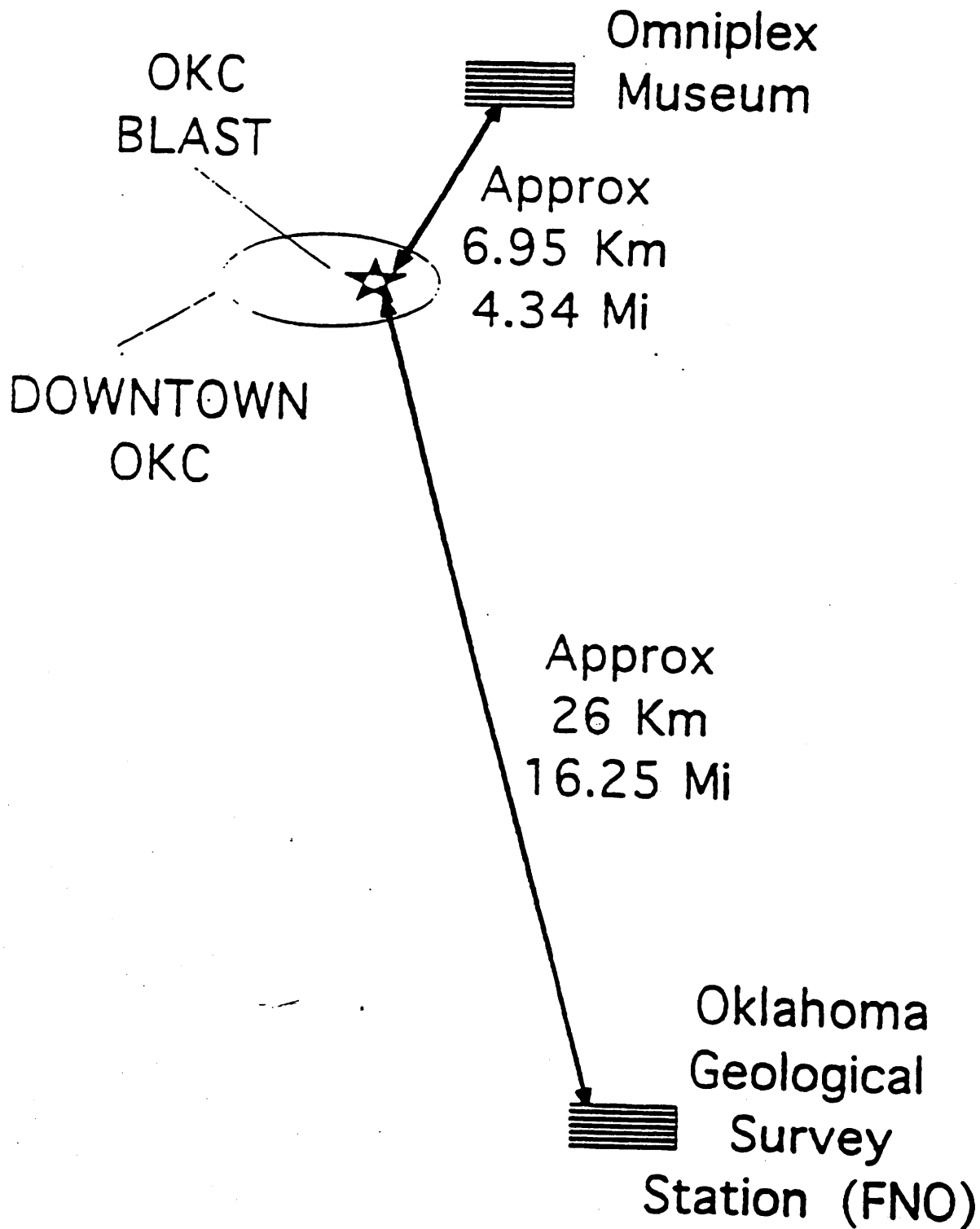
events observed at the Omniplex (approx. 16 secs between events) and the two signals recorded at Norman (approx. 12 secs) can simply be an artifact of the number of waveforms arriving. Since the Norman station is thought to have simple surface waves (Rayleigh waves), the difference in time of approxima

difference
two large e
complicate
relative tim

In sur
explained
secondary
appears to

PLEASE, make a copy and send the
Report back to CAG & SHAWN -
It's my only copy.

SHAWN PICKERING
336 WEST 19th Street
Apt 2
NY NY 10011



April 26, 1995

On April 19, 1995, The Oklahoma Geological Survey's seismograph station in Norman, Oklahoma, recorded a Lg surface-wave "train" at 9:02 and 13 seconds a.m. (140213 UTC) shortly after the explosion at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The seismometer is located approximately 4 miles north of Norman and 16 miles from downtown Oklahoma City. A second Lg surface-wave was recorded at 9:02 and 23 seconds a.m. (140223). The location and source of the second surface-wave recording is unknown. Detailed investigations at the building site may offer an explanation as to the cause and origin of the second event.

The record is read from top to bottom and from left to right. The small vertical offsets of the horizontal lines are minute marks. Hour marks are twice as long as the minute marks. Date and time is UTC which refers to Coordinated Universal Time, formerly Greenwich Mean Time.

The Richter Magnitude can not be defined for surface and/or near surface explosions. Therefore, none is reported.

A copy of this record can be obtained by writing the Oklahoma Geological Survey.

Oklahoma Geological Survey
100 East Boyd
Norman, OK 73019-0628

It is noted that the FBI, after insisting for several days after the bombing that it had occurred at 9:04 am, has now changed the official time to 9:02, which conforms to the seismographic record from the University of Oklahoma.

MICHAEL RICONOSCIUTO

Gunderson, realizing that the official word being released by the government sources was that a fertilizer bomb was used to destroy the building and that there would only have been one detonation with this type of bomb, then contacted his experts and furnished them the results of the University of Oklahoma seismogram. (This included two persons.-one does not wish to be identified). Michael Riconosciuto stated that based on the briefing given him by Gunderson and the unidentified expert, he is convinced that the bomb used in the Oklahoma City bombing was initially developed by him. He described it as an ELECTRO - HYDRODYNAMIC GASEOUS FUEL DEVICE. (see exhibit A). Since Mike Riconosciuto is the original developer of this device it would be helpful to describe his background and the events which may have led to the dissemination of the information necessary for someone to have built this type of bomb.

Mike Riconosciuto was the son of Marshall Riconosciuto (now deceased), who was a powerful municipal leader and politician with numerous major west coast political connections. When Mike Riconosciuto was young, he was surrounded by relatives and business associates working with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and later the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Marshall Riconosciuto, his father, owned and operated a "public relations" firm which included long-time friend and colleague "Fred Lee Crisman," an OSS psychological warfare specialist working against the German effort to secure the atomic bomb. It is still rumored today that Marshall Riconosciuto held a powerful position within the intelligence community. His son, Michael, was born and raised into this secret lifestyle. From an early age, Mike was a technological child prodigy. (see exhibit B) At the age of ten, he was experimenting with radios, television, sound amplifiers, and remarkably he was one of the first persons to discover the biological reactions in plant life that are stimulated by external sound.

Mike Riconosciuto grew up in Berkeley during the early sixties and was already making a name for himself as a world class scientific genius. While at Stanford University he developed a method of extracting nuclear isotopes using a laser (see exhibit C), something which has only recently been perfected. Because of his family connections to the intelligence community, Mike was a perfect insider for the CIA to use during their experimentation with LSD.

American teenagers loved to experiment with it and Mike became interested in the chemical structure of these psycho-active drugs and was eventually linked with the analytical side of the CIA's MK-Ultra* experiments. It is at this juncture that the CIA developed a "control jacket" for Mike Riconosciuto. A control jacket is an unpleasant blackmail scheme that the CIA uses to keep psychological control over their assets. Mike Riconosciuto's jacket was that of an illicit drug manufacturer. The CIA used Mike to spy on the radical Berkeley crowd and the anti-war movement then springing out of the Height Ashbury area of San Francisco.

Mike led a dual life as a young scientist experimenting with highly secretive and new technology, while associating with motorcycle gangs and radical hippie elements of society. He reported his intelligence gathering activities to the Federal Bureau Of Investigations (FBI) and CIA on a regular basis. At one point, Mike refused to cooperate with his handlers, and they used their control jacket to have him arrested. Mike claims he was set up, then prosecuted as a juvenile.

It was at this point that Mike realized how much power and control was being exerted upon him to stop all other activities and to continue to explore his scientific skills in the development of new theories in science. Part of this pressure was the result of Mike Riconosciuto's own father to channel the young Riconosciuto into his work. During the late 1970s, Mike was making discoveries in a new scientific principle that would eventually cause so much excitement at the National Security Agency (NSA) that the director of this agency would make a personal appearance at Mike's laboratory to examine the results of his work. The laboratory was called Hercules Research, and Mike was developing a new device called the Modular Energy Transfer Catalyzer unit (METC Unit). By itself the METC unit was not so complicated a device to replicate, however, the control circuitry and the applications in which the METC unit was being used was nothing short of a scientific revolution. Numerous patents were issued to Inter-Probe Inc., under the leadership of former Admiral Henry Renkin.

The Admiral had formed a relationship with the Riconosciutos, and the government had taken an active interest in everything that Mike was developing. These included hand-held directed energy weapons systems, infra-red signature counter-measures for the Stealth aircraft, an improved method of controlling and breaking down surface friction in winged aircraft, an improved method of controlling heating and cooling in critical laser-welded applications and a half-dozen more such projects shrouded in secrecy. Mike was considered years ahead of his time and important people were now be-friending him.

*MK-Ultra was the original name given to the CIA's first mind control program which began with the work of Dr. Earl Cameron at the University of Montreal Clinic In Canada during the late 1960s.

These people were trained ritual-type murderers who passionately loved their work. Nichols was tape recorded negotiating with an undercover police officer to kill several Cabazon Tribal members. Arrests were made by the Indio California Police Department and Nichols was convicted of soliciting murder. Nichols served one and one-half years in prison. The Parole officer interviewing Nichols expressed shock that despite Nichols' lack of remorse, or that Nichols never accepted the authority imposed upon him, he was released early on parole. Wackenhut then attempted distance itself from this affair. However, both Wackenhut and the CIA had intensive information about what was going on and who was involved. It was learned Nichols had made friends with numerous mafia bosses, several of whom helped Nichols set up the gambling casino in Indio, California, on Cabazon Tribal property. This blatant connection between the CIA, gambling casinos, and the Mob was exposed by Geraldo Rivera in an ABC 20/20 segment broadcast on April 4, 1985. To date, nothing has been done to investigate the Nichols family because of their extensive connections to the CIA.

When Riconosciuto learned that his friend, Paul Morasca, had been murdered, Nichols had also indicated, through his actions, he also intended to assassinate Riconosciuto. At that time, Riconosciuto left Nichols and looked for another company to form a business relationship. Riconosciuto struck a deal with a twenty-year veteran CIA career officer named Robert B. Nichols (no relation to J. P. Nichols).

Robert Nichols formed a corporation called Meridian Arms Corp. By the time Meridian Arms became involved in Riconosciuto's project activities, Dr. Harry Fair of the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) was contacted and FMC corporation was solicited to participate in a joint venture with Meridian Arms.

Somehow the Meridian Arms venture never materialized due to a failure in communications between Mike Riconosciuto and Robert Nichols in late 1984. Riconosciuto's laboratory was moved to a small seaside town in Washington state where he slowly prepared to return to the theoretical research applications of the METC unit. Meanwhile, Riconosciuto was developing a new idea involving the extraction of precious metals using an organic chemistry reaction and his modular Energy Transfer Theorem. Mike was looking for some cash to start up the theoretical research lab again and decided to apply his method of extracting platinum in the tailings of an old mine in eastern Washington state. At the time when Riconosciuto was succeeding in extracting his first few grams of platinum, Riconosciuto received a message from a computer software firm named Inslaw.

Inslaw had successfully sued the government for having conspired to bankrupt the company that developed the software under contract with the Reagan Administration. The case was up for an appeal and Inslaw was collecting evidence. Mike volunteered to provide a sworn affidavit (see exhibit G) to the originator and true owner of the intellectual property. This affidavit implicated the Department of Justice in a plot to steal and modify the software source code by adding a trap door inside the system which would subsequently allow anyone with the correct "Macro Sequence" to access unauthorized data from outside the facility where the computers were operating.

The new administration then sold its new product to other countries without telling these new customers that it was possible for the United States government to read all of the world's secrets by tapping into the foreign computer's modem lines and using an unauthorized back door to penetrate the system's normal security lock-out. Mike proceeded to sign the sworn affidavits despite the government's warning that if he helped Inslaw, they were going to set him up and throw him in jail. Exactly eight days later, Mike Riconosciuto was arrested and prosecuted under the control jacket they had used over and over again.

DRUGS. He is now serving a thirty-year sentence without parole for having conspired to manufacture a controlled substance. "Amphetamine".

Although other criminals who have killed are getting out within a few years, Mike is purposely being made out to be a crazy drug addicted liar who will say anything to anyone to get out of prison. When Ted Gunderson recently made contact with Mike Riconosciuto, Mike described the type of bomb he had designed. (see exhibit A)

ELECTRO-HYDRODYNAMIC GASEOUS FUEL DEVICE

(declassified version is blacked-out for Security reasons)

After having seen the devastation of the Oklahoma bomb, Mike concluded that someone had gotten hold of his technology and components, which had been stolen from his research laboratory in the late 1980s. The test bomb consisted of a cylinder of just "64 ounces or more of aqueous Ammonium Nitrate," which surrounds a shaft of Aluminum Silicate that has at its center another shaft of an explosive known as [REDACTED]. When the [REDACTED] is detonated, the top of the canister or tank containing the bomb flies upwards and the bottom of the tank opens up into a flower-petal shape. Immediately the aqueous

Ammonium Nitrate [REDACTED] mixes with the shattered [REDACTED] Aluminum Silicate to create an even more devastating explosive fuel cloud. This

[REDACTED] resulting in the creation of millions of [REDACTED]. The cold cloud is then detonated by a charge that is cushioned from the first blast due to a shock absorbing cavity.

This time the cold cloud ignites, creating a shock wave which surpasses the traditional effects of TNT. The most astounding effects of this type of detonation is the immediate atmospheric overpressure which has a tendency to blow out windows of any structure within the vicinity of the blast. [REDACTED] is used in the initial detonation which releases Ammonium Nitrate and aluminum silicate/[REDACTED] to mix in a cloud. PETN is used to detonate the [REDACTED] cloud. The reason PETN is not used in both charges is because if it were used in the first detonation, it would be of such a violent explosive nature that it would detonate the secondary charge at the same time.

The explosive PETN is a substance used to detonate the second charge, which in turn detonates the electrified cloud mixtures of Ammonium Nitrate and Aluminum Silicate [REDACTED] causing the major devastating blast.

PETN is an explosive used as a primer or initiating charge. It is high speed, very sensitive and used in small amounts.

Exhibit A was drawn by a technician who has worked closely with Mike Riconosciuto in the past.

In reporting on the vulnerability of the building to the explosion, the New York Times in its April 28 edition, page A27, reported as follows: "The Federal Building in Oklahoma City may also have been vulnerable because of its ground level atrium and glass facade. The problem was not with flying glass--a small hazard compared with collapsing concrete--but with the way the blast was able to penetrate the glass easily and push up the floors at the lower levels, some experts said."

The Times reported further: "Anatol Longinow, an engineer at Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, a firm in Chicago that investigates structural failures, said that when a bomb goes off at street level, the blast expands spherically, and it hits the floors up instead of down, by coming in under them."

"The floors are not intended to go up in any event, he said. If p. shed in a direction opposite from normal, he said, the floors may break loose relatively easily and crash down in a pancake-like pile".

It is this pancake-like pile of the several stories of the building that has caused rescue workers and firemen so much trouble in their search for survivors and retrieval of search for survivors as well as retrieval of the dead from the structure.

REASON IT WAS NOT A FERTILIZER BOMB

Based on information furnished by Mr. Riconosciuto and other experts the bomb used in Oklahoma City was not a fertilizer bomb for the following reasons:

1. Commercial Ammonium Nitrate (fertilizer bomb) has too much moisture to be effective as was the situation in Oklahoma City. Even if a person knows what he is doing, it is almost impossible to prepare it with home mixing equipment. Commercial production of Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer requires a prill tower over 300 feet high. It would take huge processing equipment to produce a 4800 pound fertilizer bomb. The chances of a large quantity such as 4800 pounds detonating is slim. What usually happens is the propagation from the initial detonation would be uneven and it would scatter the bulk of material before contributing energy to the bulk of the explosion. An improvised bomb can be ferocious but an unconfined explosive charge is not going to develop the pressure necessary to demolish the Oklahoma City building.
2. An FBI agent testified that McVeigh's shirt contained PDTN (pentadirythri-tetra-nitrate) in one news report, and PETN was identified in another report. It is claimed by the government that the rope used to tie the 55 gallon barrels was soaked in PDTN/ PETN which would be unreliable and probably would not work, as the propagation would have been uneven and there would have been no way to shield such a blast. The only way to obtain blast control is with volumetric initiation. This takes electronic circuits of similar sophistication as would be required in nuclear weapons. This sophistication is not available to the average person--most certainly the militia do not have access to this. The calculation on an unconfined device of 4800 pounds does not match the damage in Oklahoma City. It would have been a confused and uncontrolled blast. Much of the energy would have cancelled itself out. The over-driven detonation in terms of energy delivered from the blast was more explosive from the blast than the chemical energy which is not the signature of the fertilizer bomb.

3. The signature of the bomb used in Oklahoma went in energy from Class A to Class C abruptly, Class A being the highest velocity to Class C, being the lowest velocity. The signature of the Oklahoma City bomb was not that of a fertilizer bomb. but it does match the signature of the A-Neutronic bomb.
4. The University of Oklahoma Geological Survey reports that there were two bomb blasts in Oklahoma City, 10 seconds apart. In a recent press conference, Dr. Charles Mankin, Director of the University of Oklahoma's Geological Survey Department, stood by a seismographic recording of two shock waves 10 seconds apart. He stated that "Because there are two seismograph records, there would had to have been two explosions or two bombs." Mankin scientifically refuted other suggested explanations. The media has ignored this as well as other evidence.
5. An ammonium nitrate truck bomb of the size reported does not produce a crater, it blows upward.
6. Officials reported finding the Ryder rental truck axle three blocks away. The obvious question is: How did the axle blow upwards when the bomb-setting over and on top of the axle blew out a crater 30ft deep?
7. A growing number of bomb experts (ex-U.S. military, ex-FBI, ex-police with extensive demolition backgrounds) are coming forward to say that it appears two or more sophisticated bombs detonated inside the Federal Building.
8. The bomb experts go on to say that a truck bomb immense enough to break reinforced concrete columns at a distance would certainly blow out the exterior curtain wall at ground level on the opposite (undamaged) side of the building.
9. A retired Air Force General (with impressive ballistic and government credentials) recently discussed the Oklahoma bombing with Don McAlvany, Editor, Mc Alvanry Intelligence Review. His first reaction was that the pattern of damage would have been technically impossible without supplementary demolition charges at some of the reinforced concrete column bases inside the building - a standard demolition technique. "A blast through the air is very insufficient against reinforced concrete."

10. The pattern of blown columns is not close enough to being circular if the blast emanated from one origin. As virtually all bomb experts agree, the power of detonation diminishes proportionally as the distance in all (circular) directions is increased. The pattern of destruction seen at the Murrah Building was essentially linear. Bomb experts from all over the country have argued that the truck bomb was not parked in the right spot to do the resulting damage
11. Private citizens monitoring police band scanners in Oklahoma City overheard the Oklahoma City Bomb Squad discuss the finding of an undetonated bomb with military markings on the canister inside the building. This was subsequently reported on national television as viewing audiences watched people run away from the building.
12. The Oklahoma Ryder truck bomb reportedly destroyed 20 to 30 main support columns and the massive horizontal cross beam from a distance of 30 to 75 feet, and yet the van used in the World Trade Center bombing with about the same explosive power failed to destroy even one support beam from a much closer distance.
13. It is reported by the news services of April 29, that "Sources familiar with the investigation said that the bomb appears to have been set off by hand, rather than ignited by a timing device". How is it that the bomber could have rolled up the rear gate of the truck, lit the fuse by hand, and rolled the gate back down without being seen by nearby TV cameras?
14. The bomb could not have been built by former Persian Gulf War Army veteran Timothy McVeigh and his rural Michigan farming friends, brothers James and Terry Nichols - - at least not without the aid of persons, as yet unknown. Those persons would need to possess knowledge of research classified at the very highest level of top secret by the U.S. government, in addition to access to a vast array of chemical and electronic components.
- 15 See the "federal criminal investigator at the scene" comments on the next page.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR AT THE SCENE

Gunderson has been contacted indirectly by a federal criminal investigator involved in the investigation. This investigator stated the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995 was a dual charge. Had it been Ammonium Nitrate (fertilizer bomb) workers would not have been permitted in the area with the presence of Nitric Acid vapors without breathing apparatus. The investigator advised that Timothy McVeigh was a "throwaway". The investigator further stated the debris was collapsed toward the crater. There was something inside the building, probably another bomb. It was a shear and drop charge. The investigators have looked for signs of un-oxidized Ammonium Nitrate pellets left over after the explosion, but found none. This fact alone serves as a critical indication that something is terribly flawed with the government's version of the type of explosives used in the Oklahoma City bombing. The investigator advised that Gunderson is "100% right" in his deductions and investigative efforts.

Gunderson was contacted by an investigator working on the Oklahoma City bombing. This investigator stated there are at least eleven other individuals involved in the investigation in addition to Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols.

U.S.A. NUCLEAR SCIENTIST STATEMENT

A nuclear physicist from one of America's top three government laboratories anonymously confirmed the A-Neutronic device, as devised by Mike Risconosciuto, is far more likely to have caused the damage in the Oklahoma City bombing, rather than a crude fertilizer bomb.

THE SPOTLIGHT

YOUR WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
FROM WASHINGTON
SINCE 1975
OUR CREED

The point of view of The SPOTLIGHT is best described as populist and nationalistic. You can trust The SPOTLIGHT to give you "the other side of the news"—to report on events which are vital to your welfare but which would otherwise be hushed up or distorted by the controlled press. We make an attempt to give you "both sides." We'll leave the Katabalambout side to your daily newspaper, TV and radio. Make up your own mind who is being honest with you: the Katabalambout media or The SPOTLIGHT.

OUR GUARANTEE

The SPOTLIGHT will always correct any meaningful error of fact.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Editor: Anthea Arnold, Managing Editor
Editor: Patrick V. Bishop, Assistant Editor
Contributors: Richard Michael Collins
Byron Correspondent: Michael Collins
Byron Correspondent: James J. Tucker Jr.
Byron Correspondent: Richard Michael Collins
Byron Correspondent: Richard Michael Collins
Production Assistant: Evelyn H. Haines
Production Assistant: Evelyn H. Haines
Production Assistant: Evelyn H. Haines
Production Assistant: Evelyn H. Haines

REGIONAL BUREAUS
Northeast: Mike Blair, South: Tim
Valentine, Philip Rivie, Robert Wynn,
West: George Andrie

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS
Australia: Les Allen, Canada: Ron Gault
France: Thomas Smith, Hong Kong: George Gault
Japan: Thomas Smith, New York: George Gault

Election-Year Tragedy Bill's Boon

(A digest of significant news items that failed to appear in most of the nation's press regarding Oklahoma City.)

OVER THE TOP: Flying on Air Force One after the election in November 1996, President Clinton told reporters the Oklahoma City bombing was the turning point for him in the election. "It was the moment when the militias, the

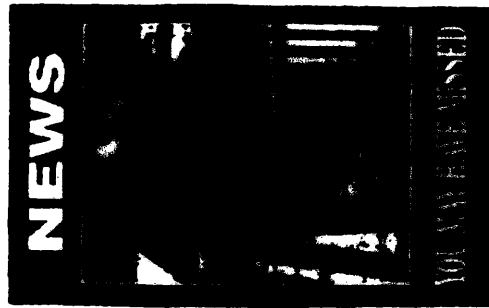
WHAT KIND OF BOMB? According to an Associated Press report that appeared in The Cape Cod Times on June 12, 1996, President Clinton, while speaking in Hanover, N.H., said the bomb that blew up the federal building in Oklahoma City was a "miracle of technology." Funny, the official government story is the bomb was a simple mix of fertilizer and fuel oil, materials used by the smallest family farms across America. Clinton had better get his stories straight.



HILL CLINTON

... OKC was turning point.

Christian right and the Gingrich onslaught against government all melded together in the public mind as one rampant movement of extremism," British reporter Andrew Evans-Pritchard said of the discussion.



NEWS

an otherwise innocuous story on June 3, 1996—that it was one of McVeigh's associates who first tipped off the FBI that McVeigh might have been involved in the bombing.

WHO TRAINED WHOM? Samuel Sherwood, founder of the U.S. Militia Association, points out that accused Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh "was in the military for four years and at a militia meeting one night. As much as it might be unfair to blame the government, the government did train him."

Paranoid . . . from the bomber

COMPARISON : WORLD TRADE CENTER, NEW YORK CITY, OKLAHOMA CITY, SAUDI ARABIA

Our government claims all these incidents involved the use of the fertilizer or ammonia nitrate bombs. Note the following comparisons of the crater and damage.

	<u>WORLD TRADE CENTER</u>	<u>OKLAHOMA CITY</u>	<u>SAUDI ARABIA</u>
weight:	1200 lbs	4800 lbs (upgraded from 1200 lbs)	5000 lbs
crater:	160 feet wide 5 stories high 6 stories below	30 feet wide 20 feet deep	85 feet wide 35 feet deep

Note the following photographs of Oklahoma City and Saudi Arabia. Damage from Oklahoma City left a half moon in the top of the building. Damage from the Saudi Arabia sheered the building in a straight line with no half moon. The half moon configuration fits the signature of the barometric bomb which is directional.

The bomb in Oklahoma City damaged primarily the Federal building with limited damage in the surrounding area. I can attest to this as I personally visited the site. The Saudi Arabia bomb was destructive 360 degrees in all directions.

The size of the craters and the area of damage in Oklahoma City and Saudi Arabia should have been similar. A review of the above comparison shows they are not. This further indicates the bombs were not similar. The damage shown in the picture of the Oklahoma City bomb and the above statistics fit the signature of the barometric bomb.

I talked to two surviving witnesses who were in the building at Oklahoma City. One was on the 7th floor and the other was on the 8th floor. I asked each of them separately to reenact what they heard. Both stated they heard explosions milliseconds apart with the second blast louder than the first. This also fits the signature of a barometric bomb. Note data set forth concerning the mechanics of the barometric bomb described earlier in this report.

A lady victim who survived was interviewed by CNN. She stated, "Everything was white and then everything was black." This also fits the signature of a barometric bomb.



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Workers on Wednesday stand beside the crater created when a terrorists' bomb exploded Tuesday at a U.S. military facility in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Sergeant's frantic warnings saved many lives

PALM BEACH POST 4-21-96

U.S. WAS WARNED

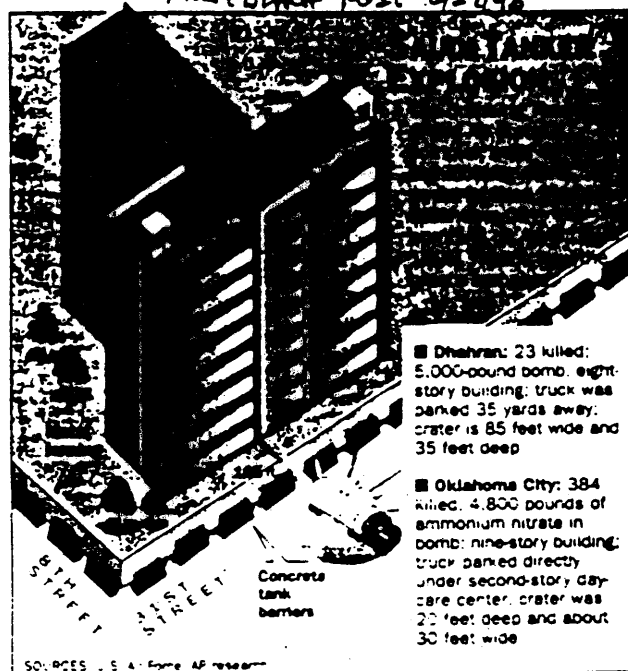
Also Wednesday:

■ The United States received threats against Americans in Saudi Arabia in recent weeks but failed to prepare for a bomb this big. No motive or suspects have been identified.

■ Secretary of State Warren Christopher visited the site, talking to survivors, and vowed the blast would not hurt U.S.-Saudi relations.

■ President Clinton, who flew to France for an economic summit, plans to cut short the trip to attend a memorial service Sunday in Florida.

■ All of the identified dead men were stationed in Florida. The Air Force has released a partial list.



■ Dhahran: 23 killed; 5,000-pound bomb; eight-story building; truck was parked 35 yards away; crater is 85 feet wide and 35 feet deep

■ Oklahoma City: 384 killed; 4,800 pounds of ammonium nitrate in bomb; nine-story building; truck parked directly under second-story day-care center; crater was 20 feet deep and about 30 feet wide

SOURCE: U.S. A. - Esping AP release

By STEVEN ERLANGER
The New York Times

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Staff Sgt. Alfredo Guerrero saw it coming, unfolding before him like the nightmare his training courses had etched.

The Saudi base, where American, British and French troops are housed in a complex called Khobar Towers, was already under a heightened state of alert after warnings of possible attacks on Americans.

On Tuesday night, Guerrero and two other Air Force security policemen were patrolling the roof of an eight-story barracks in the northernmost corner of Khobar Towers when a large gasoline truck and a passenger car pulled up to the perimeter fence.

The driver ran from his truck and threw himself into the car, which sped away, and Guerrero knew immediately that it was a bomb.

He and his fellow officers rushed down through the building urging those inside to evacuate. They had perhaps three minutes for their task.

Guerrero had only made it down two floors when the explosion struck, ripping the face off the building and killing 19 American servicemen. More than 400 other people were injured, 250 of them American.

"Many are alive today because of his heroism," said Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who canceled a trip intended to help restart the Middle East peace effort to come here and see the latest victims of terrorism.

Prince Saud Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, broke in. "This gentleman's name is Staff Sgt. Guerrero, and we're very grateful to him."

STORIES. 6A

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Please see BOMBING/6A

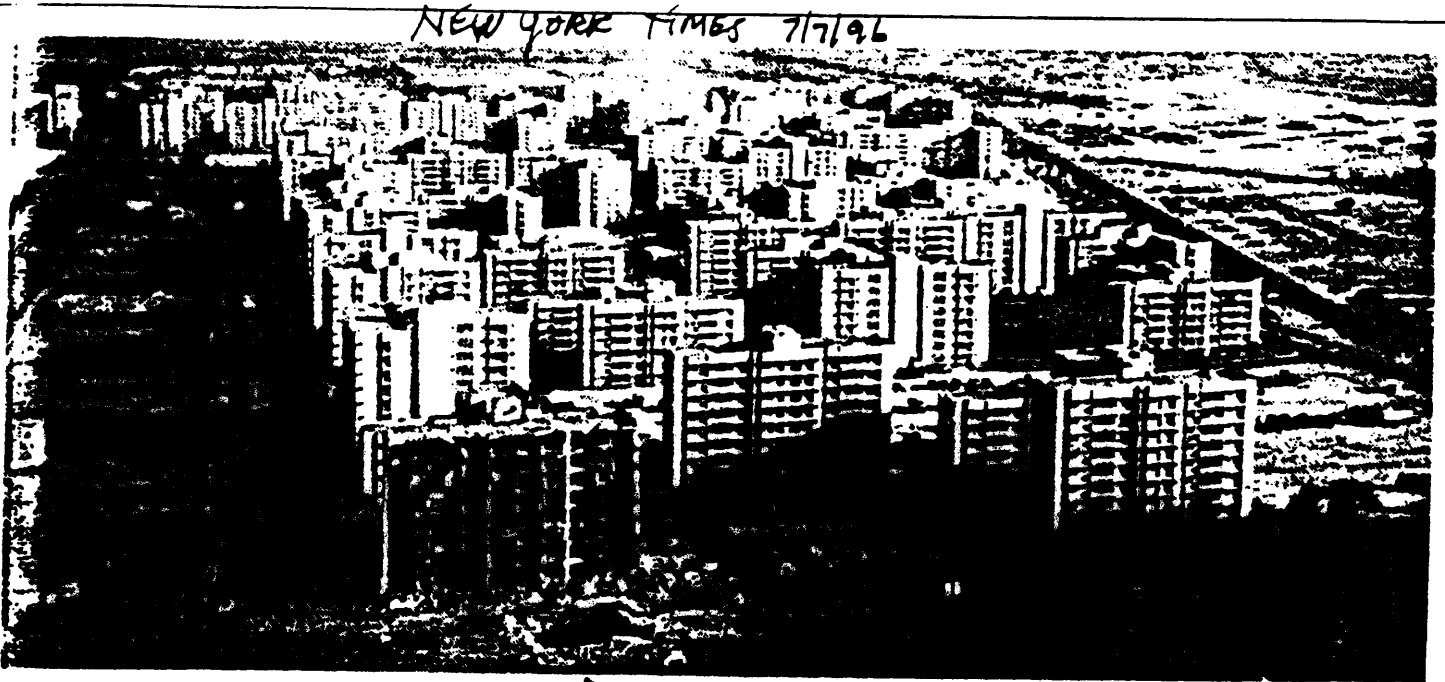
"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

CLV... No. 50,481

Copyright © 1996 The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1996



Crater at the devastated building that housed American forces shows the complex's vulnerability to bombs just beyond the fence.

Note crater



Fracture of
Column A1 & Header

Sheet Rock Surface

3rd Floor

The Pit

Tab 4

23

**Note the following article which indicates there was a
"double-trigger" mechanism**



CAROLYN COLE, Los Angeles Times

king her new husband and her father.

Be Home...

"I don't know," he moaned.

He was not alone.

Ten blocks away, at the shelter set up in the meeting room at St. Luke's United Methodist Church, a plainer young mother stared vacantly at the wall and clutched her missing daughter's teddy bear to her chest. The 16-month-old baby had been inside the second-floor day-care center.

Another woman, unable to get any word of her missing child, had paced the same room anxiously through the night. At 3 a.m., she bolted out the door and, when last seen by Red Cross emergency workers, was aimlessly worrying her way along the city's streets.

By Thursday evening, other people in the shelter—dazed after 24 sleepless hours—muttered personal bargains with God or sat motionless on cots, staring

FLASHGINT 714 366 8989

Agents issued arrest warrants for two unidentified white men suspected of using aliases to rent a truck used to haul a half-ton, homemade bomb to the north side of the Alfred P. Murrah Building and blow it up. The death toll, including at least 12 children, makes this the deadliest bombing attack in U.S. history.

Weldon Kennedy, agent in charge of the FBI investigation, said at a news conference here that the federal warrants name two "John Does" because the FBI does not know the identity of either man. But Kennedy released composite sketches of the pair, and he described them this way:

—Medium build, 5-foot-10-inches or 5-foot-11-inches, 180 to 185 pounds, light brown crew cut, right-handed.

—Medium build, 5-foot-9-inches or 5-foot-10-inches, 175 to 180 pounds, brown hair, tattoo visible beneath T-shirt sleeve on left arm; possibly a smoker.

The reward was announced in Washington by Atty. Gen. Janet Reno, who asked at a nationally broadcast news conference that anyone with information about the bombers telephone the FBI. She said that the reward money was being contributed by a variety of federal agencies. Most of it, she said, would come from the Treasury Department.

Kennedy said that a third man, whom Reno described as a "possible witness," was being returned from London. Britain's Home Office said the man had landed at Heathrow Airport on a flight from Chicago and was being sent back to the United States. Neither the Home Office nor the U.S. Justice Department offered any additional information about him.

There were these additional developments:

• The death toll reached 52 when rescue workers removed additional bodies from the wreckage of the federal office building late in the day. The rescuers had suspended their search until the shattered columns of the building could be reinforced with concrete and steel. One doctor told reporters that the structure was a "cave filled with booby traps."

• President Clinton, using ever harsher words about the bombers, portrayed their deed as a threat to national security. "Make no mistake about it," he told a news conference in the White House Rose Garden. "This was an attack on the United States; our way of life and everything we believe in." He further tightened security in federal buildings.

At his Oklahoma City news conference,

Deadly Mix of Fertilizer, Oil Detailed by FBI

By RICHARD A. SERRANO
TIMES STAFF WRITER

OKLAHOMA CITY—Criminal investigators sifting through the rock and iron rubble in downtown Oklahoma City determined Thursday that several thousand pounds of a "low-order" but highly deadly mixture of fertilizer and fuel oil was used in the explosion that blew apart the federal office building here.

Disclosing that the explosive materials were ferried in the back of a large rented truck, authorities said they have now recovered the truck's axle and hundreds of tiny shrapnel pieces strewn across several city blocks around the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

In addition, bomb experts and evidence technicians are operating on a theory that an elaborate "one-on-one" explosive device was wired inside the truck and used to set off one detonation, which then triggered a second, massive explosion.

But perhaps more important, sources said, the double-trigger mechanism might have given the

Please see DEVICE, A5

A Mirror of Mid-America Is in Shards

By STEPHEN BRAUN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

OKLAHOMA CITY—They asked on downtown sidewalks heaped with glass shards, in plain view of the blasted edifice on Robinson Avenue. They asked in churches where strangers walked in anxious to volunteer. They asked in outlying shopping malls where life went on as it does anywhere in America the day after tragedy strikes somewhere else.

But somewhere else was here. And here, just as anywhere, they all wanted

LA TIMES
APRIL 21, 1995

DEVICE: A Mix of Fertilizer, Fuel Oil

(Continued from A1)
 bombers—possibly two unidentified white men who rented the truck earlier this month—enough time to get out of the vehicle and rush safely away before the blast tore through the landmark building.

They said preliminary evidence also shows that the truck, believed to be a Ryder rental from Junction City, Kan., was driven up a circular driveway at the main entrance and then abandoned in a no-parking, no-standing zone in front of the nine-story structure.

But it appears that the building's video cameras would not have captured the vehicle's arrival because the cameras were turned toward the building and not out at the driveway. It may never be known for sure how long the vehicle was there before it may have been recognized or the bomb went off.

The explosion rocked the normally quiet downtown section shortly after 9 a.m. Wednesday, knocking down parts of all nine stories of the office building, creating a 30-foot-wide crater and scattering debris throughout the area. Office windows were shattered and cars damaged throughout the downtown business section, and people reported hearing the blast from as far away as 15 miles.

Dozens of bodies of adults and children were believed still lying inside the devastation Thursday. The death toll is now expected to climb to more than 200 by the time fire and rescue officials have completed their grim search by this weekend. The number of injured is reported at more than 400 already.

Federal investigators here were moving on several fronts on their first full day after the explosion. They were chasing a wealth of leads in what, if eventually proven, would be the worst single terrorist

"Forensic experts who have examined the scene thus far are able to say that it is a low-order explosive. Not a high explosive. They can tell that from the damage to vehicles and other surrounding buildings nearby." A low-order explosive is one that usually causes the most damage at its ignition site rather than exploding throughout a large area, Kennedy said.

Authorities reached their conclusion partly because of the huge crater left where the truck had exploded.

But even with these new revelations, Kennedy said, the probe is far from complete.

"Can I tell the American public this morning that we are any closer to finding out who did this than we were yesterday?" he asked. "The answer to that question is, no, I cannot."

But Kennedy did say that so far federal investigators believe only one vehicle was used to carry one explosive mechanism, discounting some reports that another vehicle may have ferried a second bomb.

"To my information we only have one device," he said. "No others have been found."

Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating, a former FBI agent, U.S. district attorney in northern Oklahoma and head of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Washington, said a large truck—and not an open-bed pickup—would have had to be used to carry the several thousand pounds of fertilizer and fuel oil.

He said the axle and other debris have been located from what is believed to be the attack vehicle.

"The axle that I saw from that car was two blocks to the east," he said. "And there are little pieces not any bigger than your fist that fell from that car. Broken, charred metal. And it was an enormously powerful blast."

Could the bombers have been inside the vehicle or been killed before they got safely away? "That is certainly something that will only be determined with difficulty," he said. "There was not much left."

He said the no-parking, no-

"To my information we only have one device. No others have been found."

Aiming a Bomb

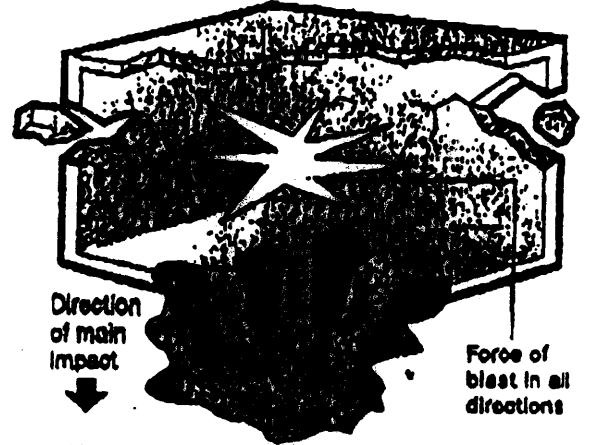
The direction and shape of an explosive charge are critical

BLAST DIRECTION

The direction of a bomb blast, like the one in Oklahoma shield can be anything from a line of sandbags to reinforcement far more effective than the February, 1993, World Trade

WORLD TRADE CENTER

The New York City bomb was not packed to go off in any single direction, but in all directions equally. As a result, its main impact was down; it left a crater six stories deep. The reinforcement above the garage managed to stifle the impact. If it had been packed properly, it could have been far more lethal in damaging the aboveground structure.



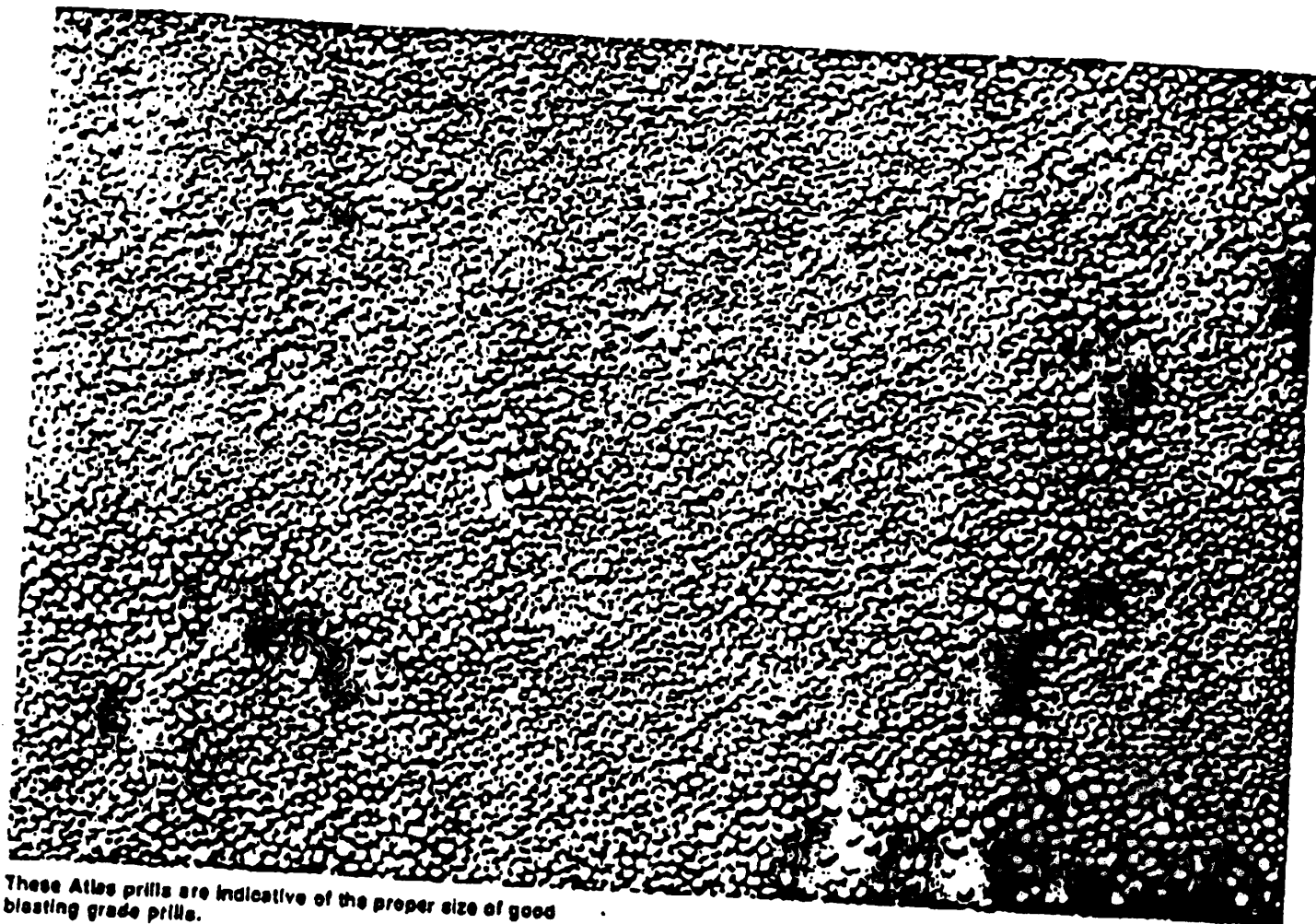
TYPES OF BOMBS

DYNAMITE	Nitroglycerin and sawdust	Cr res me
ANFO	Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil	Cr res me
C-4	Dinitrotoluene and plastic bonding	Le ex un int
SEMTX	Dinitrotoluene, peroxide, and plastic	Le od m

Sources: Los Angeles Times; Kennedy; Clark Station, Emergency Response and Rescue; Los Angeles Times

Experts Link Bomb

37



These Atlas prills are indicative of the proper size of good blasting grade prills.

FROM: ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
TYLER CORPORATION
DALLAS, TEXAS 75251

What Is Free Flow Sizing?

Prill size distribution for good blasting grade prills is roughly between six and twenty mesh U.S. standard screens. This size was chosen because this is the optimum size for free flow loading. While oiled, finer screen size product tends to provide somewhat higher bore hole velocities, but finer product also has a greater tendency to cake in storage, which results in difficult handling problems. For this reason, six to twenty mesh ammonium nitrate has been found to be the best compromise between handling and performance.

What Is Oil Absorption?

In the early 1950's it was discovered that #2 diesel fuel oil, when mixed with prills at the level of 5.5% to 6.0% by weight, produced a practical and inexpensive blasting agent. This is the correct ratio to provide for best explosive performance and for the least production of toxic fumes after blasting. It was soon discovered that agricultural fertilizer prills when made into ANFO had very poor explosive characteristics. They would not detonate efficiently because of their high density, lack of porosity and heavy inert coatings of anti-setting agents. Manufacturers soon altered the production process to improve the character of the prill to our present day blasting grade (industrial) prill.

A good blasting grade prill is porous, which enables it to readily absorb and hold the correct amount of fuel oil. The oil is distributed throughout the prill particle, improving the detonability of the oiled mixture. Underoiled prills contain an excess of oxygen which decreases detonation velocity and reduces the energy of reaction. Prills which are overoiled create an oxygen deficiency which also adversely affects performance. The situation is similar to a properly adjusted carburetor in an automobile where the fuel and air mixture are balanced to provide most efficient performance.



Coal stripping operation using AN.

How Does Particle Density Affect Blasting Results?

The ability of an oiled prill to be detonated depends greatly upon the density of the prill. Dense prills, such as agricultural grade, often are not detonable at all; or if initiated, perform at a very low rate of detonation and may die out in the bore hole performing no useful work. Unshot bore holes and "monuments" of stone or overburden stand as testimonials to the "Ag Prills" ineffectiveness and poor performance. We strongly recommend the use of a relatively light, porous grade prill to be oiled for blasting. The bulk density of this type prill should be in the range from 0.78 to 0.82 grams per cubic centimeter or, put in another way, of about 48-51 lbs. per cubic foot. The use of agricultural grade prills, 55-59 lbs. per cubic foot, increases bore hole loading density and, therefore, the cost; and yet, due to their poor detonability, less energy is produced; if they detonate at all.

What Does Friability Mean?

The dictionary defines the word "friable" as "easily crumpled or fragile". Friability is a term that is sometimes used to describe the softness or hardness of a prill. Our research people measure the "friability" of prills by determining how they break down or fragment

under certain conditions. There is, of course, a connection between "friability" and density. Agricultural prills are very hard (and dense) and accordingly are not very friable. A good blasting grade prill, on the other hand, has less strength or a higher friability rating; yet, it must be rigid enough to withstand normal handling in the field so as not to break down into dust. It must be soft enough, however, to be able to be broken down to provide sensitivity and good bore hole loading densities in underground mining where the oiled prills are blow loaded into small diameter bore holes.

How Do I Know I'm Buying The Proper Prill?

As a guide, we believe that the various properties we have listed can help you in the proper selection of a good blasting grade prill. There is some controversy even among the experts on which particular property counts the most on prill selection. Taking all factors into account, we submit the following guidelines. Your best quality prill should have a total rating of 80% minimum from the following table:

Characteristic	Percentage Importance
Oil absorbance	20%
Low particle density	20%
Free flowing	20%
Low clay content	20%
Friability	10%
Low moisture	10%

DARPA MOVES TO VERIFY GROUND-BASED LASER ASATS. DARPA Friday awarded \$2 million to a consortium of four national laboratories to develop and demonstrate an early version of a device to monitor the ASAT capabilities of ground-based lasers in support of a potential treaty restricting such devices. The four labs--Los Alamos, Sandia, Lawrence Livermore, and Argonne--will develop and demonstrate a device to monitor the "brightness" of designated lasers by means of cooperative measurements of laser radiation scattered as the laser beam propagates into the atmosphere. The critical issue to be determined in the Laser Verification Program is the precision with which ASAT-type ground-based lasers can be monitored with current, exportable technologies and the extent to which monitoring techniques are immune to tampering.

* * * * *

SYMPOSIUM ON FOREIGN MILITARY SALES SLATED The Pentagon's Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) are sponsoring a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) symposium on July 19 and 20 in Dayton, Ohio. Representatives from the Departments of Defense, State and Commerce, industry, and foreign governments will conduct panel discussions and workshops on the changing environment of foreign sales under decreasing budgets. [Contact the ADPA, 703/522-1820, Two Colonial Place, Suite 400, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va., 22201-3061.]

* * * * *

SEXTANT AVIONIQUE DEVELOPING 'DATA GLOVE' Sextant Avionique has developed a new "data glove" to be used for pilot/system communications in next generation cockpits. At a GIFAS conference in Washington this week, Jean Noel Perbet, manager, advanced avionics display R&D, described Sextant's developments in visual, auditory and hand communication channels, designed for efficient man-machine interfaces, particularly in cockpits with high performance electronic copilot aids. Perbet said the glove provides a high accuracy reading of the hand's attitude, to be used for hand gestures for simple messages or to detect hand shape and position, with a 3D tracker, to point out or manipulate objects on the cockpit screen.

* * * * *

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

The Daily Listing Of Key Contracts in Defense & Aerospace

* Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Electronic Systems Group, Sykesville, Maryland, \$117,961,225 firm-fixed-price contract for seven AN/SQQ-89(V)6 anti-submarine warfare combat systems for DDG 51 and DD 963 class ships. Work will be performed in Sykesville, (69%); Silver Spring, Maryland (6%); Sylmar, California (11%); Glendale, California (2%); and Everett, Washington (12%), and is expected to be completed in January 1994. Two bids were solicited and two offers were received. The contracting activity is The Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. [N00024-90-C-6013] (6-14-90)

* Unisys Corporation, Huntsville, Alabama, \$7,856,310 firm-fixed-price contract for Remoted Target System (RETS) for hardware, installation, storage and spares requirements. Work will be performed in Huntsville and is expected to be completed by January 1993. There were 23 bids solicited on Feb. 4, 1990, and two bids were received. The contracting activity is the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island, Illinois [DAAA09-90-C-0751] (6-14-90)

* Ireco Incorporated, Salt Lake City, Utah, a \$2,618,000 increment as part of a \$5,934,415 cost-plus-incentive-fee contract for full-scale development of the Tactical Explosive Subsystem (TEXS). Work will be performed in Salt Lake City and is expected to be completed by Nov. 22, 1991. There were 34 bids solicited on Nov. 8, 1989, and two bids were received. The contracting activity is the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey. [DAAA21-90-C-0045] (6-14-90)

Gunderson International forwarded a Freedom of Information Request to the Dept. of the Army, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey and requested information concerning government contract number DAAA-21-90-C-0045. This information is not classified and is available to the public. Note the following response.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE AND ARMAMENTS COMMAND
ARMAMENT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER
PICATINNY ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY 07806-5000



July 24, 1995

Legal Office

Ted L. Gunderson and Associates
P.O. Box 18000-259
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114

Dear Sir:

This responds to your amended Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for a copy of Contract DAAA21-90-C-0045.

After review/research of your request, please be advised that no information pertaining to that contract number has been located.

Should you have any questions, the undersigned may be reached on (201)724-3411.

Sincerely,

Beverly Bowe
Acting Freedom of Information
Act Officer

Note the following letters from Gunderson International to Dyno Nobel INC. We never received a reply to this letter. We made numerous unsuccessful attempts to call Dyno Nobel with no response and no return phone call.

TED L. GUNDERSON AND ASSOCIATES • International Security Consulting and Investigations
2118 Wilshire Blvd. • Suite 422 • Santa Monica, CA 90403-5784 • 310/364-2280 Fax (702) 650-5674

9/21/95
Las Vegas Nevada 89119

To: Public Relations Department
Dyno Nobel Inc.
50 s. Main St. 11th Floor
Crossroads Towers, Salt Lake City
Utah, 84144

From [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Re: Published information regarding past defense contracting activity under Ireco

Dear sir or madam

We are researching background information on a government contract which Ireco was selected to bid on. Public information was published in "Defense Daily" in the Monday June 18th Issue of 1990 on page 450. The article lists a "Tactical Explosives Subsystem" (TEXS) as the item contracted under [DAAA21-90-C-0045] dated (6-14-90). [REDACTED] Would you be so kind as to review your records and write back to us to inform us if this contract number is correct or if the publisher has inadvertently printed an incorrect contract number or date.

If you should also have an introduction or company profile brochure we would be interested in receiving more general information on your company. Our interest is purely academic and we have no litigation motives of any sort, nor are we working for any clients in this mater. Please send your response whenever you have a chance to the following address:

Ted Gunderson International

Technical Research Department
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

If you wish to respond via fax, our fax number is [REDACTED]

Thank you and best regards

[REDACTED]

cc: Ted Gunderson

One and one-half years after the bombing of the Oklahoma City bombing of the Murrah building, the U.S. Geological Survey issued its report claiming only one bomb.

It took one and one-half years to come to this conclusion?

Two-bomb theory in Oklahoma tragedy

Science undermines conspiracy buffs' take on '95 blast

By Keay Davidson
EXAMINER SCIENCE WRITER

In the 1960s conspiracy theorists debated the "one bullet" hypothesis of the Kennedy assassination.

Now, they're debating the "one bomb" notion of the explosion of the Oklahoma City federal building on April 19, 1995.

The Justice Department says a single, 4,800-pound fuel-and-fertilizer bomb destroyed the building, killing 168 people.

In contrast, militia groups, right-wing activists and conspiracy theorists have championed a theory worthy of TV's "X-Files": that two or more bombs exploded, bombs placed by unknown people with mysterious agendas. An MIT-trained geophysicist says they may be right.

But conspiracy enthusiasts face a new and surprising foe: the U.S. Geological Survey, whose laid-back, nature-loving, John Muirish employees don't usually play Sherlock Holmes.

The No. 1 piece of "evidence" for the two-bomb argument is a

[See BOMB, A-11]

Two-bomb theory in Oklahoma case

squiggly line on a piece of paper.

It's a seismogram, a record of seismic waves recorded by a seismograph 16 miles from the blast. The seismograph's original purpose was to monitor Oklahoma's occasional earthquakes: 167 in 1995, all pretty wimpy by California standards.

Seconds after the federal building blast, the seismograph detected two seismic waves rippling across the flat Oklahoma countryside.

The dual wave proves more than one bomb was involved, conspiracy theorists claim. They've promoted the idea relentlessly for more than a year via radio talk shows, extremist newsletters and militia Internet sites.

But now, after intensive computer analysis, USGS scientists say they've snuffed the multiple-bomb theory. They say the puzzling dual seismic waves are, in fact, a single wave that divided underground.

USGS researcher Thomas Holzer and five associates are scheduled to report the finding in a forthcoming issue of *Eos*, a publication of the American Geophysical Union. The Examiner obtained an advance copy of the report, dated Aug. 23, from a source outside the agency.

"What we're really trying to say is the data are consistent with one explosion," says one of the authors.

Thomas M. Brocher of USGS. "The different (seismic wave) arrival (times) ... are just the result of what you'd expect normal wave propagation to do."

Duelling shock waves

As the USGS sees it, the explosion triggered vibrations in the upper layer of the Oklahoma crust, perhaps around 1,000 feet deep. The speed with which seismic waves travel through the Earth varies according to factors such as ground density and composition. For example, seismic waves typically move more slowly through underground lava than solid rock, and faster through sandstone than shale.

In this case, "the seismic velocity increases significantly with depth," the report says. For this and other reasons, the seismic pulse split into two main segments that reached the seismograph about 10 seconds apart.

Charles Mankin, the head of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, concurs with the USGS conclusion and offers a down-to-Earth analogy.

"Imagine two cars leaving Oklahoma City at the same time, one on the interstate highway and one on the service road beside it," he says. "The one on the highway could get to its destination sooner because the speed limit is higher."

Such split seismic signals have occurred elsewhere. For example, whenever a Fresno seismograph detects an earthquake in the Bay

Area, it detects two different seismic waves, Holzer says. That's because the original quake wave split while traveling through shallow San Joaquin Valley sediments between the two areas.

In the Oklahoma City case, both seismic vibrations are a shallow-earth wave called a Rayleigh wave,

after the 19th century English scientist Lord Rayleigh.

"You can get these Rayleigh waves at different frequencies," Holzer says. "The higher frequency moves faster."

But the USGS explanation still doesn't eliminate the possibility of multiple bombs, argues Raymon Brown, a geophysicist for the Oklahoma Geological Survey. Brown has expressed his doubts about the single-bomb theory since mid-1995. Conspiracy buffs have relied heavily, although not exclusively, on Brown's views.

Brown agrees with the USGS theory that the two waves came from a single wave that split underground. He believes multiple bombs might have exploded, however.

"I have to say that it's still an open question," Brown says. "I have not seen any information that can prove one side or another."

Unusually long signal?

For one thing, "the degree of damage accomplished by a single bomb not placed in the building was significantly higher than I would have personally expected," says Brown, who received his geophysics doctorate from MIT.

Brown also is puzzled that the seismic signal lasted eight seconds, much longer than the blast itself. How, he asks, could an explosion lasting a few seconds generate a seismic signal persisting for eight seconds? Additional seismic energy may have been emitted by falling debris or car explosions triggered by the original blast, but he isn't convinced they emitted enough energy to explain the eight-second signal.

Mankin acknowledges that the length of the signal puzzles him, too. He speculates the blast may have created "harmonic vibrations" in the building's concrete columns that persisted a few seconds after the blast and protracted the ground tremors.

Brown is "a very competent person," stresses Mankin, a sedimentary geologist. "In fact, he knows a lot more about this subject than I do. I rely heavily on him."

For Brown, his lone stance has been "an emotional drain."

"It's not just a 'science' thing," he says. "I wish it were — it would be a lot more fun. ... We've got neighbors that died. A lot of kids who go to school with my kids have lost parents."

"When it's close to home (like that), you tend not be willing to just say the two signals (received) in Norman (a community 16 miles southeast of Oklahoma City) are 'consistent' with a single bomb. There's more there to be done than make that statement."

Still, Brown has no personal quarrel with the USGS scientists, who, he says, shared their data with him and treated him "very respectfully." Holzer is "a first-rate person, a nice guy to work with," he says, "but I can only push him so far."

The USGS scientists acknowledge that they couldn't have distinguished a blast from two bombs if they occurred extremely close in time — say, a few thousandths of a second apart. They add, however, that two such closely timed explosions wouldn't have generated two seismic waves traveling at such different speeds that the first would traverse 16 miles 10 seconds faster than the other.

Besides, witnesses "heard one explosion," Brocher says. "They certainly would have heard two explosions 10 seconds apart."

John Trochmann and his brother Randy Trochmann of the Noxon, Mont.-based Militia of Montana are lay advocates of the multiple-bomb theory.

This week, Randy Trochmann issued a statement dismissing the USGS report as "nothing more than election year politics. ... The Aug. 23, 1996, report constantly uses terms such as 'likely, probably, imply, prefer, assumes,' etc. and therefore is not a conclusive analysis."

Randy Trochmann also claims that after the building blew up, "rescuers and government agents found numerous explosive devices which had not detonated."

The USGS report also draws fire from Ted Gunderson of Las Vegas, former head of the FBI office in Los Angeles. Now a stalwart conspiracy theorist and Nevada congressional candidate, Gunderson says: "The next time I believe a press release from the U.S. government will probably be the first time in years, regardless of whether they say it's scientific or not."

"There were definitely two explosions — one at 9:02 and 3 seconds, and one at 9:02 and 13 seconds," Gunderson says. In fact, he believes there was a third explosion involving a weapon he calls an "electrohydrodynamic gaseous fuel device — a 'barometric' bomb."

Gunderson, 67, says he interviewed two witnesses and asked them to re-enact the sound of the disaster. "Both of them said 'Boom! ... Boom!' with the second explosion being louder than the first."

He claims government figures — "an evil element" — deliberately destroyed the building to spur passage of an anti-terrorist bill.

Gunderson also says they're trying to kill him: "I've had six attempts on my life. The last time, they loosened the lug nuts on the right front wheel of my car. The tire came off while I was on the highway."

OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ENERGY CENTER BLDG.-ROOM N-131-100 EAST BOYD STREET • NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73019 • (405)-325-3031 • FAX: (405)-325-7069

June 27, 1995

State Representative Charles Key
Oklahoma

Dear Representative Key:

Collapse of the building is not a likely explanation for the high intensity of ground movement recorded during the Oklahoma City explosion. The signals recorded during the demolition of 3/4 of the Federal building clearly indicated a lower energy level of ground movement than that recorded during the destructive blast which involved the collapse of roughly 1/4 of the building. It appears that prolonged explosive energy is the likely explanation for the duration of the signals observed.

Sincerely,

Raymond L. Brown

Raymon L. Brown
Geophysicist

cc: Dr. Charles J. Mankin, Director

THE SUSPICIOUS SEISMOGRAM

Oklahoma City bombing: seismogram

Conspiracy theorists say these two bumps on the seismogram suggest there were two explosions, not one.

These readings caused by traffic

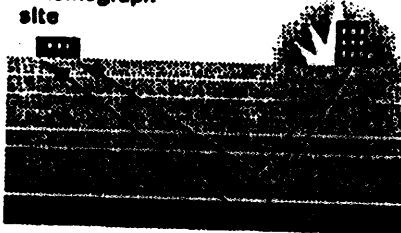


Seismogram from demolition of building shows similar pattern.

How the waves split

Oklahoma City Federal Building

Seismograph site



The U.S. Geological Survey says the explosion emitted seismic waves that split underground and spread outward at different speeds. Some waves traveled fast, others more slowly, in a manner similar to waves from mine explosions and earthquakes. Result: The fast-moving and slow-moving waves arrived at different times at a seismograph 16 miles from the explosion.

EXAMINER GRAPHICS

"The damage
... by a single
bomb not
placed in the
building was
significantly
higher than I
would have
expected."

— Raymon Brown,
geophysicist

Rodger A. Raubach Ph.D
P.O.Box 3042 , Casper , WY. 82602-3042
Phone: (307)-577-5775 ; FAX: (307)-237-2500

28 June 1995

The Honorable Charles Key
State Capitol , Oklahoma

Dear Rep. Key;

Thank you very much for your call this morning. I will attempt to answer the questions that you posed this morning in as simple terms as possible. As to my qualifications , I have a Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry granted in 1972 by the University of Wyoming. I have subsequently involved in either chemical/medical research or supervisory positions in industry since that time.

Physical chemistry is the sub discipline in the field of chemistry that deals with rates of chemical reaction and the heat-energy relations involved in reactions. Evaluation of explosives and their properties falls within the realm of the physical chemist.

You initially asked whether or not I supported BG Partin's position regarding the tragic bomb blast in Oklahoma City which involved much loss of life , and suffering by both the injured and surviving family members. I have no reservations in supporting Gen. Partin , since I would consider him to be an "Expert's Expert" in this field. Gen. Partin's position regarding the use of an ammonium nitrate fertilizer bomb mirrors my views exactly. The possibility of an ammonium nitrate fertilizer bomb , regardless of size , demolishing a reinforced concrete structure at a twenty or thirty foot standoff not only strains the limits of credibility but exceeds it by a considerable margin. Ammonium nitrate is categorized as a low velocity explosive that finds it's use primarily in the mining industry. Explosives are very useful tools in industry and warfare. The selection of the proper tool for the job at hand is a job for the military ordnance specialist or the mining engineer , as the specific case may require. In the case of the destruction of the Murrah Building in OKC , the alleged "tool" in the guise of an ammonium nitrate bomb was wholly inadequate for the following reasons:

- (1) Explosives, in general, possess two properties : power and brisance. Power may generally be regarded as the ability to move or displace matter , as in heaving dirt or rock in either mining , construction , or agriculture. Brisance , on the other hand , refers to the ability of an explosive to shatter , crack , or destroy structures. Brisance , in general , is directly related to the velocity of the shock wave generated by the detonation.
- (2) Ammonium nitrate has a detonation velocity that varies with the admixture of diesel fuel , powdered aluminum , and other readily oxidizable chemical species , within the lower limit of

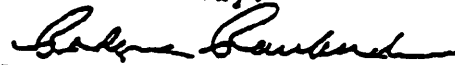
3000 meters / sec. to an upper limit of 4000 meters / sec. Not "fast" enough to shatter concrete and break steel reinforcing rods. An example of an explosive "fast" enough is T.N.T. with a detonation velocity of ca. 7000 meters /sec.

(3) Ammonium nitrate does not completely detonate unless very tightly packed against the target for the charge to affect. Had ammonium nitrate been detonated in plastic barrels, the entire area would have been covered with unexploded prill (the production form of ammonium nitrate).

All in all, the story widely disseminated in the press leaves many questions unanswered, and that since most of the evidence has subsequently destroyed with demolition of the structure, I have very serious misgivings about the "investigation" that is to take place by the federal government. Many of the inconsistencies in the official story point to the possibility of an "inside job" with the possible involvement of agents of the agencies "investigating" the explosion. Since when can any agency or person investigate itself in a manner that is free of self-conflict? We do not need a whitewash job and coverup of the truth. The American People demand and DESERVE to know the truth.

If I can be of any further assistance, please contact me
A.S.A.P.

Sincerely,


Rodger A. Raubach Ph.D.

Prior to the bombing in Oklahoma City, Timothy McVeigh wrote to his sister Jennifer, advising he was one of ten outstanding soldiers in Special Forces and, as a result, he was recruited by the CIA for training as a professional assassin working with the CIA in illegal drug matters and to work for the CIA against the competition in these same illegal drug matters.

Gunderson personally confirmed Dr. Louis (Jolly) West, head psychiatrist at UCLA had personally visited McVeigh in Oklahoma City and in Denver, Colorado, while McVeigh was incarcerated in those cities. At the time, the now-deceased Dr. West was the world's foremost expert in the now infamous CIA MK ULTRA mind control program.

The CIA's CIA MK ULTRA mind control program is an outgrowth of "Operation Paperclip" a secret U.S.A. government project that followed World War II, when in 1947, the U.S.A. government imported 900 German scientists to America. These German scientists were notable because they worked on a NAZI sponsored mind control program, under the control of Adolph Hitler. This program was active prior to and during WWII.

These scientists, now relocated to America, were secretly placed in thirty American universities to continue their experiments and research in mind control.

The program was designed to trigger the mind-control subject into taking certain actions without being in conscious control of their actions. After the designated action was carried forth, the subject did not recall the actions he had undertaken. The mind-control subjects are trained through trauma, specifically: torture, drugs and hypnosis.

In the U.S.A., Congress investigated this program in the summer of 1977. At the conclusion of this investigation, CIA representatives admitted their involvement in this cruel, nefarious activities but added the program was no longer active.

This is manifestly untrue. Gunderson is personally aware of numerous mind-control victims who have been trained after 1977.

uaries

JAN 7, 1999

Louis J. West; Psychiatrist, Rights Activist

By MYRNA OLIVER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Dr. Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West, an internationally known psychiatrist, civil rights activist and expert on alcoholism, drug abuse and cults, has died. He was 74.

West, who headed the Department of psychiatry and the Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA for 20 years, died Saturday of cancer at his Los Angeles home.

Although he partially retired in 1989, West had remained active in research and mentoring students. He was frequently sought out by the news media to offer insight into such cults as Heaven's Gate, which staged a mass suicide in San Diego County in 1997.

West also served frequently as a court-appointed expert psychiatrist. He examined such defendants as Jack Ruby—killer of President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald—and Patricia Hearst, the Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapping victim turned bank robber.

Ruby, West said, suffered from "major mental illness apparently precipitated by the stress of [his] trial and its aftermath." West's opinion forestalled Ruby's death sentence, and the convicted murderer died of cancer in prison.

West was one of four psychiatrists named to examine Hearst before her 1976 trial in San Francisco. The panel found her sane and able to stand trial but, in West's words, "psychologically damaged as a result of torture by the SLA."

The doctors urged that she be treated for mental illness before the trial, a recommendation ignored by the court. West said in a San Diego speech after her conviction: "The government finished the destruction of her life started by an anti-government group." President Jimmy Carter commuted Hearst's prison sentence in 1979.

West studied torture and brainwashing during the Korean War



Los Angeles Times

Dr. Louis Jolyon West in 1983

when he was an Air Force doctor at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. Asked to determine why American prisoners of war had falsely confessed to engaging in germ warfare, West determined that guilt could be instilled by solitary confinement and prolonged sleeplessness as well as by physical abuse.

He continued his studies of brainwashing over the years, along with his work in post-traumatic stress syndrome, alcohol and drug abuse, pain, sleep problems, dreams and hypnosis.

"What happens in coerced confinement," West once told The Times, explaining the behavior of cult members and kidnapping victims, "can be called the three Ds—debility, dread and dependency. A prisoner is debilitated by inactivity, by sleep loss or, worse, by physical harm. He is filled with dread by constant threats of pain or death or harm to his family. He is rendered completely dependent upon his captors for information, food, shelter, life."

Always active in civil rights, from the American South to South Africa, West was the first white psychiatrist to go to South Africa to testify on behalf of black prisoners—and Afrikaner Auret Van Heerden—during the attempt to end apartheid. In 1966 he was a member of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, and he worked for years to abolish capital punishment.

"Everybody makes a difference," West said about activism while speaking to The Times in 1985. "You can fight city hall. You can change the world. It might not seem like much of a change at the time, but you have the power as an individual to do a great deal."

Born to Russian Jewish immigrants in Madison, Wis., West grew up in poverty. But his mother, who gave him the middle name Jolyon after reading "The Forsyte Saga," convinced him that he was destined to do great things.

West studied at the University of Wisconsin and enlisted in the Army during World War II, determined to fight Hitler. Instead, the Army sent him to study medicine, a profession he had never considered, at the University of Iowa. He completed his training at the University of Minnesota.

West was named head of psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1964 and remained there until he was hired by UCLA 15 years later. In 1974, Oklahoma named its university facility for alcohol-related studies the Louis Jolyon West House.

He served as director of the American Assembly on Public Policy Issues Related to Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in 1984 in New York and edited its report. He also headed UCLA's Alcohol Research Center.

West wrote several books and scores of articles on psychiatry, was a trustee of the American Psychiatric Assn. and served as a consultant

Please see WEST, A19

WEST

Continued from A18

to the Air Force, the U.S. Information, Aerospace, Medical other government org.

Among his many honors: Leo J. Ryan Award, National Cult Awareness

Survivors include more than 60 years, Kirk West, a son, John West, Anne West and a sister, N. of St. Paul, Minn.

Funeral services at

4/4/99

Obituaries

CIA's Gottlieb Ran LSD Mind Control Testing

■ Scientist, who died at 80, oversaw invention of devices for assassination and gave 'acid' to human guinea pigs.

By ELAINE WOO
TIMES STAFF WRITER

James Bond had Q, the scientific wizard who supplied 007 with dazzling gadgets to deploy against enemy agents. The Central Intelligence Agency had Sidney Gottlieb, a Bronx-born biochemist with a PhD from Caltech whose job as head of the agency's technical services division was to concoct the tools of espionage: disappearing inks, poison darts, toxic handkerchiefs.

Gottlieb once mailed a lethal handkerchief to an Iraqi colonel and personally ferried deadly bacteria to the Congo to kill Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. It wasn't his potions that eventually did in the two targets, but Gottlieb, once described by a colleague as the ultimate "good soldier," soldiered on.

Poisons and darts were not his sole preoccupation during 22 years with the CIA. He labored for years on a project to unlock and control the mysterious powers of lysergic acid diethylamide, or LSD. Could it be a potent spy weapon to weaken the minds of unwilling targets?

In the 1950s and 1960s, answering that question was one of Gottlieb's missions in MKULTRA, the code name for the agency's secret experiments to probe the effects of mind-altering drugs. Chief among them was LSD, discovered by Dr. Albert Hofman, a Swiss chemist, in 1943.

1943.

By the early 1950s, the CIA, fearful of LSD falling into Soviet hands, had cornered the market on the drug, which in minute doses could produce overwhelming sensations ranging from kaleidoscopic acuity to temporary insanity. The agency also started to fund research, covertly funneling hundreds of thousands of dollars to academics in prestigious institutions around the country who tried the drug themselves and reported the results to Gottlieb.



Associated Press

Sidney Gottlieb in 1977.

Gottlieb and his associates in MKULTRA also took LSD "trips," although the concept of tripping would not enter the American lexicon for another decade. They laced coffee with LSD and served it to each other without warning, then observed each other's reactions. Later Gottlieb expanded the field tests to subjects outside the agency—drug addicts, prostitutes, prisoners, mental patients—people who were unlikely to complain and even less likely to be believed if they did. Among the dosed were hookers and their clients in a CIA-sponsored brothel in San Francisco, later the epicenter of the LSD explosion.

One human guinea pig was subjected to an astounding 77-day trip. Some subjects suffered chronic mental problems after being dosed. One person—an Army germ warfare researcher—sank into dark depression and paranoia, leaping to his death from the 10th floor of a New York hotel several days after being slipped an LSD Mickey Finn at a CIA retreat. The CIA covered up its role in his demise for two decades, and barely reprimanded Gottlieb.

In the early 1960s, Gottlieb was promoted to the highest deputy post in the technical services operation. By 1967, he had risen to the top of the division, guided by his longtime CIA mentor, Director Richard Helms. At that time, LSD

was not a secret anymore. While the CIA was still examining the drug's possibilities as a means of mind control, many young Americans were dropping the hallucinogen as a vehicle of mind expansion and recreation. America was tuning in, turning on and dropping out, thanks, in part, to the CIA's activism in the '50s in the name of national security.

It was not until 1972 that Gottlieb called a halt to the experiments with psychedelics, concluding in a memo that they were "too unpredictable in their effects on individual human beings . . . to be operationally useful."

He retired the same year, spending the next few decades in eclectic pursuits that defied the stereotype of the spy. He went to India with his wife to volunteer at a hospital for lepers. A stutterer since childhood, he got a master's degree in speech therapy. He raised goats on a Virginia farm. And he practiced folk dancing, a lifelong passion despite the handicap of a clubfoot.

A malignant, real-life Q, or an eccentric genius whose intentions were honorable and just?

Gottlieb led the agency in 149 mind control experiments, of which about 25 were conducted on unwitting subjects. According to the survivor of one victim, the way Gottlieb duped American citizens was nothing but despicable.

Less black and white in his assessment is John Marks, author of the definitive book on the CIA's mind control programs, "The Search for the Manchurian Candidate." Marks sees Gottlieb as an unabashed patriot who nonetheless "crossed the same ethical lines we hanged German doctors in World War II for."

There is also the view of former CIA psychologist John Gittinger, who says his close friend was a gentle man whose actions were widely misunderstood. The agency's LSD experiments bloomed in the era of Josef Stalin and Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and "during that time of Cold War," Gittinger said recently from his home in Norman, Okla., "the attitude we had and the agency had was we were still fighting a war. And when you are fighting a war, you do things you might not ordinarily do."

Gottlieb died on March 7 in Washington, Va. He was 80. His family did not divulge the cause of his death.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

V.

TIMOTHY JAMES McVEIGH

CASE NUMBER: M-95-98-H

I, the undersigned complainant being duly sworn state the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. On or about April 19, 1995, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, in the Western District of Oklahoma defendant(s) did, maliciously damage and destroy by means of fire or an explosive, any building, vehicle, and other personal or real property in whole or in part owned, possessed, or used by the United States, any department or agency thereof, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section(s) 844(f).

I further state that I am a(n) Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that this complaint is based on the following facts:

See attached Affidavit of Special Agent Henry C. Gibbons, Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is incorporated and made a part hereof by reference.

/s/ Henry C. Gibbons
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, on this 21 day of April, 1995, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RONALD L. HOWLAND
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE /s/ Ronald L. Howland

STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA

AFFIDAVIT

I, HENRY C. GIBBONS, being duly sworn, do hereby state that I am an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having been so employed for 26 years and as such am vested with the authority to investigate violations of federal laws, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 844 (f).

Further, the Affiant states as follows:

1. The following information has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation over the period from April 19 through April 21, 1995;

2. On April 19, 1995, a massive explosion detonated outside the

52

Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at approximately 9:00 a.m.

3. Investigation by Federal agents at the scene of the explosion have determined that the explosive was contained in a 1993 Ford owned by Ryder Rental company.

a. A vehicle identification number (VIN) was found at the scene of the explosion and determined to be from a part of the truck that contained the explosive.

b. The VIN was traced to a truck owned by Ryder Rentals of Miami, Florida.

c. Ryder Rentals informed the FBI that the truck was assigned to a rental company known as Elliot's Body Shop in Junction City, Kansas.

4. The rental agent at Elliot's Body Shop in Junction City, Kansas was interviewed by the FBI on April 19, 1995. The individual who signed the rental agreement provided the following information:

a. The person who signed the rental agreement identified himself as BOB KLING, SSN: 962-42-9694, South Dakota's driver's license number YF942A6, and provided a home address of 428 Malt Drive, Redfield, South Dakota. The person listed the destination as 428 Maple Drive, Omaha, Nebraska.

b. Subsequent investigation conducted by the FBI determine all this information to be bogus.

5. On April 20, 1995, the rental agent was recontacted and assisted in the creation of composite drawings. The rental agent has told the FBI that the composite drawings are fair and accurate depictions of the individuals who rented the truck.

6. On April 20, 1995, the FBI interviewed three witnesses who were near the scene of the explosion at Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building prior to the determination of the explosives. The three witnesses were shown a copy of the composite drawing of Unsub #1 and identified him as closely resembling a person the witnesses had seen in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Building where the explosion occurred on April 19, 1995. The witnesses advised the FBI that they observed a person identified as Unsub #1 at approximately 8:40 a.m. on April 19, 1995, when they entered the building. They again observed Unsub #1 at approximately 8:55 a.m., still in front of the 5th Road entrance of the building when they departed just minutes before the explosion.

7. The Alfred P. Murrah building is used by various agencies of the United States, including Agriculture Department, Department of the Army, the Defense Department, Federal Highway Administration, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Social Security Administration, Labor Department, Marine Corps, Small Business Administration, Transportation Department, United States Secret

8. The composite drawings were shown to employees at various motels and commercial establishments in the Junction City, Kansas, vicinity. Employees of the Dreamland Motel in Junction City Kansas, advised FBI agents that an individual resembling Unsub #1 depicted in the composite drawings had been a guest at the Motel from April 14 through April 18, 1995. This individual had registered at the Motel under the name of Tim McVeigh, listed his automobile as bearing an Oklahoma license plate with an illegible plate number, and provided a Michigan address, on North Van Dyke Road in Decker, Michigan. The individual was seen driving a car described as a Mercury from the 1970's.

9. A check of Michigan Department of motor Vehicle records shows a license in the name of Timothy J. McViegh, date of birth April 23, 1968, with an address of 3616 North Nan Dyke Road, Decker, Michigan. This Michigan license was renewed by McViegh on April 8, 1995. McViegh had a prior license issued in the state of Kansas on March 21, 1990, and surrendered to Michigan in November 1993, with the following address: P.O. Box 2153, Fort Riley, Kansas.

10. Further investigation shows that the property at 3616 North Van Dyke Road, Decker, Michigan, is associated with James Douglas Nichols and his brother Terry Lynn Nichols. The property is a working farm. Terry Nichols formerly resided in Marion, Kansas, which is approximately one hour from Junction City.

11. A relative of James Nichols reports to the FBI that Tim McViegh is a friend and associate of James Nichols, who has worked and resided at the farm on North Van Dyke Road in Decker, worked and resided at the farm on North Van Dyke Road in Decker, Michigan. This relative further reports that she had heard that James Nichols had been involved in constructing bombs in approximately November 1994, and that he possessed large quantities of fuel oil and fertilizer.

12. On April 21, 1995, a former co-worker of Tim McViegh's reported to the FBI that he had seen the composite drawing of Unsub #1 on the television and recognized the drawing to be a former co-worker, Tim McViegh. He further advised that McVeigh was known known to hold extreme rightwing views, was a military veteran, and was particularly agitated about the conduct of the federal government in Waco, Texas, in 1993. In fact, the co-worker further reports that McViegh had been so agitated about the deaths of the Branch Dividians in Waco, Texas, on April 19, 1993, that he personally visited the site. After visiting the site, McViegh expressed extreme anger at the federal government and advised that the Governemnt should never had done what it did. He further advised that the last known address he had for McViegh is 1711 Stockton Hill Road, #206, Kingman, Arizona.

13. On April 21, 1994, investigators learned that a Timothy McViegh was arrested at 10:30 a.m. on April 19, 1995, in Perry, Oklahoma, for

not having a license tag and for possession of a weapon approximately 1-1/2 hours after the detonation of the explosive device at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Perry, Oklahoma, is approximately a 1-1/2 hour drive from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. McViegh, who has been held in custody since his arrest on April 19, 1995, listed his home address as 3616 North Van Dyke Road, Decker, Michigan. He listed James Nichols of Decker, Michigan, as a reference. McViegh was stopped driving a yellow 1977 Mercury Marquis.

14. The detonation of the explosive in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building constitutes a violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 844(f), which makes it a crime to maliciously damage or destroy by means of an explosive any building or real property, in whole or in part owned, possessed or used by the United States, or any department or agency thereof.

Further, your affiant sayeth not.

/s/HENRY C. GIBBONS
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Suscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of April 1995.

/s/ Ronald J. Howland
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
Western District of Oklahoma

Brought to you by Inter-Law's(tm) 'lectric Law Library(tm)
WWW: <http://www.inter-law.com>
e-mail questions/comments/suggestions to: staff@inter-law.com

United States District Court...
Eastern District of Michigan

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

JAMES DOUGLAS NICHOLS and
TERRY NICHOLS

I, the undersigned complainant being duly sworn state the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. On or about 1992 through 1995 in Sanilac county, in the Eastern District of Michigan defendants did conspire with each other and with other persons, including TIMOTHY MCVEIGH, to make and possess firearms, that is, destructive devices, that were not registered to them in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, and that were made in violation of the provisions of Chapter 13 of Title 26, United States Code; in violation of Title 18/26 United States Code, Sections 371/5861.

I further state that I am a Special Agent, FBI and that this complaint is based on the following facts:

SEE ATTACHED AFFIDAVIT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Patrick W. Wease, being sworn, state:

1. I am an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and have been so employed for 16 years. I am vested with authority to investigate violations of federal laws, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 371, and Title 26, United States Code, Section 5861.
2. The following information has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 19 through 25, 1995.
3. On April 21, 1995, JAMES DOUGLAS NICHOLS was interviewed in Decker, Michigan. During this interview, JAMES NICHOLS stated that he is the brother of TERRY NICHOLS and is a friend of TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH and that both have visited and/or resided with him at his farm in Decker, Michigan, over the past several years. JAMES NICHOLS further stated that he has observed MCVEIGH and TERRY NICHOLS making and exploding "bottle bombs" at his residence in 1992, using brake fluid, gasoline, and diesel fuel. JAMES NICHOLS further stated that he participated with MCVEIGH and TERRY NICHOLS in making "bottle bombs" in 1992, and that in 1994 he, JAMES NICHOLS, has made small explosive devices using prescription vials, pyrodex, blasting caps, and safety fuse. JAMES NICHOLS further stated that he was aware of "survival books" belonging to his brother, TERRY NICHOLS, and that he knew that those books contained information about making bombs and information dealing with ammonium nitrate bombs. JAMES NICHOLS further stated that he believed that TIMOTHY MCVEIGH had the knowledge to manufacture a bomb. JAMES NICHOLS stated...

over purchased ammonium nitrate, and stated that he had no knowledge that TERRY NICHOLS or TIMOTHY MCVEIGH ever purchased any.

4. On or about April 21 through April 24, 1995, FBI agents conducted a search of the farm belonging to JAMES NICHOLS in Decker, Michigan. One of the buildings searched was a pole barn, in which the agents found, among other items, the following: 28 fifty pound bags of fertilizer containing ammonium nitrate; a 55 gallon drum containing fuel oil; large quantities of 35% solution of hydrogen peroxide; and 1/2 pint of aluminum powder. Also located at the farm were large fuel tanks, which appeared to contain diesel fuel. All of these materials can be used as ingredients in improvised explosives. In addition, located in the farm house, the agents found a supply of non-electric blasting caps, pyrodex (black powder), and safety fuse. In addition, in a field located in the vicinity of the farm buildings, the agents found jagged-edged metal fragments, which appear to be shrapnel from the detonation of explosive devices.

5. An interview conducted on April 21, 1995, with Daniel Stomber, 5896 Deckerville Road, Evergreen Township, Decker, Michigan, reveals that he was present at the farm of JAMES NICHOLS on several occasions when JAMES NICHOLS and TERRY NICHOLS manufactured small explosive devices. Stomber explained that the Nichols brothers would mix fertilizer, peroxide, and bleach in plastic pop bottles and detonate them around the Nichols farm. Stomber recalls JAMES stating, "We're getting better at it" when he referred to the bombmaking.

6. Stomber recalls an individual named Tim (last name unknown) who had moved onto the Nichols farm last year. Stomber described Tim as a guy that wore camouflage clothing frequently and carried a pistol. Stomber believes Tim moved out in the spring of 1994.

7. Stomber recalls JAMES NICHOLS and TERRY NICHOLS frequently making derogatory comments about the incident at Waco, Texas, and the federal government.

8. On April 21, 1995, Paul Isydorak, a neighbor of JAMES NICHOLS, was interviewed. Isydorak stated that JAMES NICHOLS was always "fooling around" with common household materials to determine what type of explosive value they had, Isydorak specifically recalls Nichols mentioning ammonia as one of the experimental substances. He further recalls observing TERRY NICHOLS and TIM MCVEIGH at the farm participating in the experimentation with explosives.

9. On April 21, 1995, Isydorak visited a local bar with JAMES NICHOLS. He overheard JAMES in a conversation with the bartender in which James explained that different types of explosives are used to create different type of explosive effects.

10. On April 21, 1995, a cooperating individual who has requested that his/her identity be protected (hereinafter CI #1) advised Virgil Strickler, the Sheriff of Sanilac County, Michigan, that on or around December 12 or 15, 1993, two individuals visited Thumb Hobbies, Etc., a hobby store in Marlette, Michigan. Marlette is approximately 20

MI-101:gar: The two individuals inquired about purchasing 100% liquid nitro model airplane fuel. They also wanted to purchase 200 heavy duty zip-lock bags measuring 3 x 5 or 3 x 6 inches. The two were advised that the store only carried 10-15% liquid nitro model airplane fuel, but that 100% fuel could be ordered. One of the two gave his name as Terry Tuttle, with a contact phone number of (517) 872-4008, and stated they would return. Approximately two weeks later, the two individuals returned and were informed that the store could not or would not obtain the 100% liquid nitro model airplane fuel for them. The individuals stated that this was okay, as they had found another source for the fuel. The two individuals were described by CI #1 as white males, approximately 20 to 30 years of age. I have been advised by an FBI agent with explosives expertise that 100% liquid nitro model airplane fuel can be used in the manufacture of improvised explosives, in conjunction with an oxidizer such as hydrogen peroxide.

11. Investigation to date conducted by the FBI has determined that "Terry Tuttle" and "Tim Tuttle" are known aliases of TIMOTHY MCVEIGH. In addition, the telephone number left at the hobby store by "Terry Tuttle," (517) 872-4008, is one digit different from JAMES NICHOLS' telephone number of (517) 872-4018. Also, during the April 21 through April 24, 1995, search of the Nichols farm, mail addressed to Tim or Terry Tuttle was observed inside the residence.

12. An interview was conducted on April 24, 1995, with a cooperating individual who has requested that his/her identity be protected (hereinafter "CI #2"). CI #2 advised that during the period between August 1987 and May 1990, he/she had occasion to visit the NICHOLS farm on a regular basis, approximately 3 or 4 times each year. Approximately 6 years ago, CI #2, during a visit to a shed on the Nichols farm, detected a strong odor of diesel fuel, which he/she described as stronger than on prior occasions. NICHOLS explained that they had been having fun making cardboard bombs. CI #2 observed an empty cardboard milk carton sitting on a work bench in the shed. Also observed in the he shed by CI #2 was a large pile of urea fertilizer, approximately fifty 50-pound bags, which CI #2 knows is a nitrogen source of fertilizer. CI #2 stated that he/she has never seen such a sizeable amount of fertilizer.

13. CI #2 recalls that his/her next visit to the NICHOLS farm occurred shortly after some type of bombing disaster had occurred in the world. CI #2 stated that NICHOLS rambled nervously about the United States being responsible for this bombing disaster. NICHOLS went on to explain how a small bomb can do damage such as what had just occurred in the disaster.

14. CI #2 advised that NICHOLS repeatedly blamed the federal government for all of the problems in the world, stating that he despised the United States Government.

15. Based upon the above information, there is probable cause to believe that from 1992 through 1995, in the Eastern District of Michigan and elsewhere, defendant JAMES DOUGLAS NICHOLS has conspired

12061
SP

002-12-96 FRI 12:51 AM

with each other and with other persons, including TERRY NICHOLS and TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH, to make and possess firearms, that is, destructive devices, that were not registered to them in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, and that were made in violation of the provisions of Chapter 53 of Title 26, United States Code; all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371 and Title 26, United States Code, Section 5861.

Patrick W. Wease
Special Agent, FBI

Subscribed and sworn before me
this _____ day of April, 1995.

United States Magistrate Judge

Brought to you by Inter-Law's(tm) 'lectric Law Library(tm)
WWW: <http://www.inter-law.com>
e-mail questions/comments/suggestions to: staff@inter-law.com

The author contends that the World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings were orchestrated by an evil element in our society, including high-ranking persons in the U.S.A. government, to hasten the passage of the anti-terrorism legislation which would further erode our Constitutional rights and civil liberties.

Note: The FBI knew in advance that the World Trade Center building would be bombed and failed to act to prevent this bombing.

Note: Terrorist leader Ahmed Yousef was trained by America's own CIA.

PROPOSED FEDERAL ANTI-TERRORISM LEGISLATION

USA TODAY • MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995 • 5A

Anti-terrorism legislation on fast track

By Leslie Phillips
and Lee Michael Katz
USA TODAY

President Clinton, seeking to expand the government's power against terrorism in the wake of the Oklahoma bombing, says he won't ignore individual rights.

"I don't think we have to give up our liberties," Clinton said Sunday on CBS's 60 Minutes. "We do have to take more seriously threats to our liberties."

Clinton has put all federal buildings on a heightened security alert until a study of their vulnerability is completed.

He urged formation of a counterterrorism unit headed

by the FBI. And he ordered preparation of a presidential directive authorizing further steps to combat terrorism.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, says he has drafted provisions calling for expanded FBI authority to track international and domestic terrorists.

And House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde, R-IL, says he's ready to write legislation that includes the president's proposals.

For two months, an anti-terrorism bill proposed by Clinton idled in Congress.

Last Wednesday's bombing suddenly changed that.

The proposal, to be rewritten combining several bills in-

roduced by House and Senate leaders, is on a fast track toward bipartisan passage.

Clinton's bill, originally aimed at international terrorism, will include domestic terrorism. The bill:

- Establishes a Domestic Counterterrorism Center, headed by the FBI, and creates a special fund for infiltrating suspected terrorist groups.

- Gives the FBI increased authority to search phone logs and hotel and motel registers, and greater access to credit-card records.

- Creates a federal crime of "international terrorism committed within the United States," punishable by death if someone dies as a result of a terrorist's act.

- Expands federal wiretapping and surveillance powers.

- Forbids fund-raising by organizations the president designates as terrorist.

- Permits evidence from secret sources to be used in deportation proceedings.

- Allows the Justice Department to investigate crimes based on the political beliefs and associations of suspects.

Arab-Americans say the proposals ignite anti-Arab sentiment. Civil libertarians say they trample constitutional rights. Their leaders discuss their objections today with Justice Department officials.

"I can understand their concerns, but they're not valid,"

Clinton's national security adviser, Tony Lake, says. "It's aimed at organizations that are supporting terrorism, and we are unapologetic about opposing those organizations."

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., says Congress should make it easier to charge people who are aware of terrorist plots, even if they're not directly involved in them.

"I think what a free society has to do," Gingrich says, "is draw a very sharp distinction between free speech and criminal activity."

Gingrich was angered Saturday, after a visit to the Oklahoma bombing site, when a reporter asked if GOP criticism of governmental bureaucrats

had encouraged the attack on a government building.

"It is grotesque to suggest that anybody in this country who raises legitimate questions about the size and scope of the federal government has any implication in this," he said.

► Bomb index, 3A

(64)



F B I

Linked To World Trade Center Bombing!

By Louis Beam
Jubilee Correspondent
The Jubilee Newspaper BBS
P. O. Box 310
Midpines, California 95345

Cover design by "The Gleaners"
Dated: May 13, 1995



Re-typed by "The Oleaners"

FBI Linked to World Trade Center Bombing

by Louis Beam

Jubilee Correspondent

Tapes made secretly by an FBI informant of conversations between him and his agency handlers have linked the nation's largest law enforcement agency to the "the most destructive terrorist act in U.S. history." [Prior to the Oklahoma City Bombing]

Emud Ali Salem, an FBI informant, used hidden microphones given him by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to record his conversations with agents of the bureau. A Los Angeles Times article (10-28-93) revealed to shocked readers details of FBI involvement in the terrorist act. FBI spokesmen in Washington refuse comment.

The tapes became public knowledge when they were ordered released by a federal judge presiding over the case of the indicted suspects. The Justice Department fought hard to prevent their release. The terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center left six dead and over a thousand people injured.

The tapes which have been published by the New York Times reveal that Salem warned his FBI bosses that the World Trade Center was soon to be bombed and urged them to prevent it. Speculation is now rampant in political circles that certain factions within the government may have desired the bombing in order to speed passage of new "anti-crime legislation." This suspicion was further fueled by the startling revelation that the FBI denied Salem's request to use phony explosives in the bomb he was helping to build under the FBI supervision of the bomb ultimately used in the World Trade Center explosion.

Former Watergate associate prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste warned that

these tapes pose "an absolute night-mare for the federal prosecutors"

One high-ranking law enforcement officer who insisted on secrecy said that in less than a years time the FBI has been linked to criminal abuse of power and the mishandling of cases in three different instances. "First we had Weaver, where an HRT member shot a mother with a baby in her arms, then Waco, where mishandling [or intentional efforts] lead to the deaths of a hundred people, and now the World Trade Center, where it appears the bombing could not have happened unless the agency let it."

All this comes on the heels of an internal affairs report by the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, linking FBI agents to everything from drug abuse to shoplifting.

OPR's annual report provided further startling proof that the agency formally most respected for its law enforcement skills has gone bad.

The report compiled by Michael Shaheen, the only person ever to hold the position of counsel to the Office of Professional Responsibility, cites drug use, bribery, brutality, and other crimes as "representative examples of misconduct investigated by the office."

Shaheen dutifully noted that his office also monitored several hundred misconduct cases being handled by the Internal Investigative unit of the FBI.

The FBI is facing wide spread criticism that the bureau has become a police state agency enforcing political programs considered unpopular by the American people.

From: The Jubilee Newspaper BBS
(209) 742-NBBS
P. O. Box 310
Midpines, California 95345

BB

66

LEADER - AHMED YOUSEF. CIA TRAINED

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1993

Tapes Depict Proposal to Thwart Bomb Used in Trade Center Blast

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 — Law-enforcement officials were told that terrorists were building a bomb that was eventually used to blow up the World Trade Center, and planned to thwart them by secretly substituting harmless powder for the explosives, an informer said after the blast.

The informer was to have helped the bombers build the bomb and supply the fake powder, but the plan was called off by an F.B.I. supervisor who had other ideas about how the informer, Emad A. Salem, should be used, the informer said.

The account, which is given in the transcript of hundreds of hours of tape recordings Mr. Salem secretly made of his talks with law-enforcement agents, portrays the authorities as in a far better position than previously known about the Feb. 26 bombing of New York City's tallest towers. The explosion left six people dead, more than 1,000 injured and damages in excess of half a billion dollars.

Mr. Salem, a 43-year-old former Egyptian army officer, was used by the government to penetrate a circle of Muslim extremists now charged in two bombing cases: the World Trade Center attack and a failed plot to destroy an United Nations, the Hudson River tunnels and other New York City landmarks. He is the principal witness in the second bombing case, but his work for the Government was erratic, and for months before the trade center blast, he was feuding with the F.B.I.

Supervisor 'Messed It Up'

After the bombing, he resumed his undercover work. In an undated transcript of a conversation from that period, Mr. Salem recounts a talk he had had earlier with an agent about an unnamed F.B.I. supervisor who he said "came and messed it up."

"He requested to meet me in the hotel," Mr. Salem says of the supervisor. "He requested to make me to testify and if he didn't push for that, we'll be going building the bomb with a phony powder and grabbing the people who was involved in it. But since you,

Continued on Page A12, Column 3

Tapes Depict Proposal To Thwart Fatal Bomb

Continued From Page A1

we didn't do that."

The transcript quotes Mr. Salem as saying that he wanted to complain to F.B.I. headquarters in Washington about the bureau's failure to stop the bombing, but was dissuaded by an agent identified as John Anticev.

"He said, I don't think that the New York people would like the things out of the New York office to go to Washington, D.C.," Mr. Salem said Mr. Anticev had told him.

Another agent, identified as Nancy Floyd, does not dispute Mr. Salem's account, but rather, appears to agree with it, saying of the New York people: "Well, of course not, because they don't want to get their butts chewed."

Mary Jo White, who, as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York is prosecuting defendants in two related bombing cases, declined today to comment on the Salem allegations or any other aspect of the cases. An investigator close to the case who refused to be identified further said, "We wish he would have saved the world," but called Mr. Salem's claims "figments of his imagination."

The transcripts, which are stamped "draft" and compiled from 76 tapes recorded secretly during the last two years by Mr. Salem, were turned over to defense lawyers in the second bombing case by the Government on Tuesday under a judge's order barring lawyers from disseminating them. A large portion of the material was made available to The New York Times.

In a letter to Federal Judge Michael B. Mukasey, Andrew C. McCarthy, an assistant United States attorney, said that he had learned of the tapes while debriefing Mr. Salem and that the informer had then voluntarily turned them over. Other Salem tapes and transcripts were being withheld pending Government review of "security and other issues," Mr. McCarthy said.

Kunstler Accuses U.S.

William M. Kunstler, a defense lawyer in the case, accused the Government this week of improper delay in handing over all the material. The transcripts he had seen, he said, "were filled with all sorts of Government misconduct." But citing the judge's order, he said he could not provide any de-

Mr. Salem's evident anguish at not being able to thwart the trade center blast is a recurrent theme in the transcripts. In one of the first numbered tapes, Mr. Salem is quoted as telling agent Floyd: "Since the bomb went off I feel terrible. I feel bad. I feel here is people who don't listen."

Ms. Floyd seems to commiserate, saying, "hey, I mean it wasn't like you didn't try and I didn't try."

In an apparent reference to Mr. Salem's complaints about the supervisor, Agent Floyd adds, "You can't force people to do the right thing."

The investigator involved in the case who would not be quoted by name said that Mr. Salem may have been led to believe by the agents that they were blameless for any mistakes. It was a classic agent's tactic, he said, "blame the boss for all that's bad and take credit for all the good things."

'You Saw This Bomb'

In another point in the transcripts, Mr. Salem recounts a conversation he said he had with Mr. Anticev, saying, "I said, 'Guys, now you saw this bomb was off and you both know that we could avoid that.' At another point Mr. Salem says, 'You get paid, guys to prevent problems like this from happening.'"

Mr. Salem talks of the plan to substitute harmless powder for explosives in the trade center bombing during another conversation with agent Floyd. In that conversation, he recalls a previous discussion with Mr. Anticev.

"Do you deny," Mr. Salem says he told the other agent, "your supervisor is the main reason of bombing the World Trade Center?" Mr. Salem said Mr. Anticev did not deny it. "We was handling the case perfectly well until the supervisor came and messed it up, upside down."

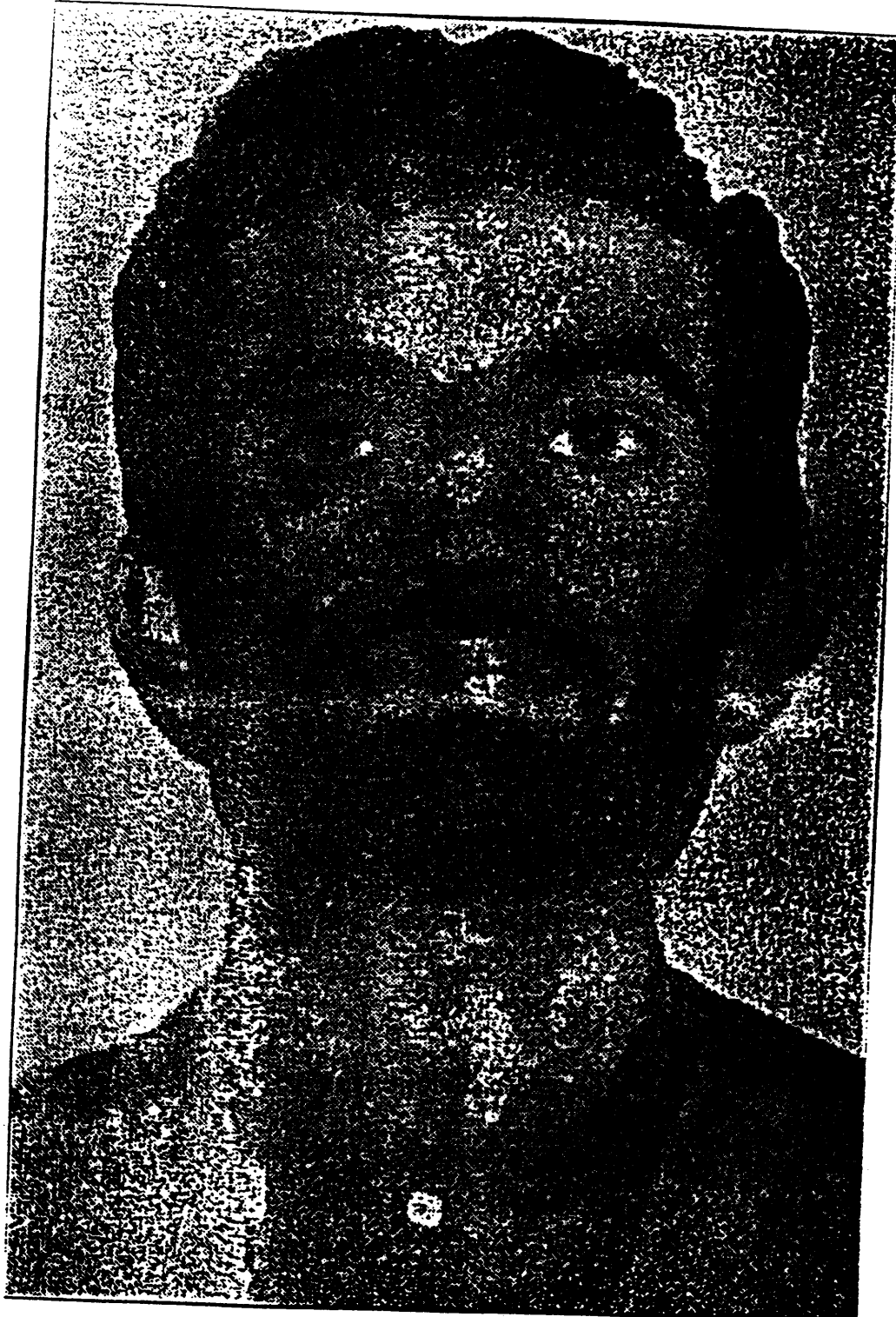
Studied for Signs of Illegality

The transcripts are being closely studied by lawyers looking for signs that Mr. Salem and the law enforcement officials, in their zeal to gather evidence, may have crossed the legal line into entrapment, a charge that defense counsel have already raised.

But the transcripts show that the officials were concerned that by associating with bombing defendants awaiting trial in the Metropolitan Correctional Center, Mr. Salem might have been accused of spying on the defense.

The New York Times

LEADER - WORLD TRADE BOMBING
NYC, CIA TRAINED TERRORIST



AHMED YOUSEF

FEBRUARY 9 1997

US 'was warned' about Oklahoma bombing

by AMBROSE EVANS-PRITCHARD

in Washington

AN OKLAHOMA newspaper has convincing evidence that the US government was warned about the bombing of the Oklahoma federal building in 1995, the most deadly act of terrorism in US history.

Next Tuesday the *McCur-tain Daily Gazette* is scheduled to publish how an informant for the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire-arms was paid \$120 a week to monitor a neo-Nazi compound in eastern Oklahoma, called Elohim City.

The informant, Carol Howe, wrote monthly reports for her ATF case officer in Tulsa, warning that the group was planning to blow up a federal building, with a probable target date of April 19, 1995. She told the ATF that the terrorist cell, sometimes known as the Aryan Republican Army, had narrowed down the list of targets to three buildings: one in Oklahoma City and two in Tulsa.

The ATF has confirmed that Howe was a source. After repeating for two years that allegations of prior knowledge were a crazy "conspiracy theory", the US authorities now admit that they received warning, but insist the information was too vague to prompt action.

Ms Howe said that the prime instigator of the conspiracy was Andreas Strassmeir, a former German army officer from a prominent political family in Berlin. Strassmeir told *The Sunday Telegraph* last year that he moved to the United States in 1989 to work as an undercover agent for the US Justice Department, but says that the job fell through. Instead, he went to live at Elohim City, where he took charge of paramilitary training.

Two days after the bombing, which killed 168 people, Ms Howe was taken to an underground command centre in downtown Oklahoma City for an extensive debriefing. In her official statement to investigators, she identified sketches of suspects "John Doe I" and "John Doe II" as two members of Elohim City's terrorist underground, both housemates of Andreas Strassmeir. According to the *Gazette*, one of them was called Michael Brescia, a member of the Aryan Republican Army underground.

Other witnesses also raised concerns about Brescia within days of the bombing, but there was no follow-up. The FBI did not question Brescia until his name started surfacing in the press last year. Two weeks ago the FBI arrested him in Philadelphia — for bank robberies carried out by the Aryan Army, not for bombing.

Glenn and Cathy Wilburn, an Oklahoma couple who lost two grandchildren in the blast, have named Brescia and Strassmeir as co-conspirators in a civil lawsuit against the chief suspect, Tim McVeigh.

Carol Howe has revealed that McVeigh used to visit Elohim City, using the alias of Tim Tuttle. He would frequent the house of Strassmeir, who had an extraordinary influence over him.

"Carol Howe represents the last piece in the jigsaw," said John Cash, author of the *Gazette* series.

US turns on its star witness in bomb case

THE US government has brought criminal charges against a key witness who gave advance warning of a bombing conspiracy in Oklahoma in what looks like a flimsy attempt to cover its own tracks, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard writes.

Carol Howe, a former Miss America beauty queen, has been indicted for allegedly conspiring to make an unrelated bomb threat and possession of a "destructive device". It is a remarkably thin case emerging from an inflammatory anti-government message that her boyfriend recorded on an answering machine.

The indictment followed interviews she gave to an Oklahoma newspaper, the *Curtain Daily Gazette*, which revealed she had been recruited by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) as an undercover informant, at \$120 a week, to monitor the activities of a neo-Nazi group at Elohim City in Oklahoma.

From June 1994 until March 1995 she filed over 70 reports on her activities to ATF case officer in

San Angelo, Texas. In Elohim City she learned that a group called the Aryan Republican Army was planning a terrorist attack on buildings in Oklahoma. According to Howe, the case investigators included a former German army officer named Andreas Strassmeir.

Strassmeir, the son of a prominent politician in Berlin, is widely suspected of being an undercover agent. A series of interviews with the Sunday Telegraph last

year he admitted that he engaged in undercover intelligence work in the German military. He said that he had first come to the United States in 1989 with the intention of working for the US Justice Department.

According to Howe, the group targeted three buildings, including the Murrah building. She said that they "cased" the Oklahoma building three times, in November and December 1994, and February 1995, once in her presence. It was blown up on April 19, 1995.

Whether or not she filed ATF reports detailing specific threats is now a subject of great contention. The documents were turned over to the defence team of Tim McVeigh, whose trial for his role in the bombing opens next week, after their existence was revealed in the press.

The critical material dates from December 1994 when Carol Howe moved into Elohim City for five weeks and collected sensitive intelligence. The December documents have vanished.

However, a debriefing report filed two days after the bombing quotes Howe reminding her ATF handlers that she had told them of the group's interest in the Murrah building. She also identified an artist's sketch of suspect John Doe II as Strassmeir's housemate, Michael Brescia.

The FBI, which has conducted more than 23,000 witness interviews, did not question either Strassmeir or Brescia after the bombing. Fifteen months later, when



Under cover: Carol Howe, who infiltrated a neo-Nazi cell, claims she passed on bomb warnings

Strassmeir's name surfaced in the press, the FBI telephoned him in Berlin, but only to reassure him that he was not a suspect.

The Justice Department is now claiming that Carol Howe was unreliable and had to be dropped as an informant. But the docu-

ments show that she was given 17 polygraph tests to check whether she was telling the truth: she passed every one.

Immediately after the bombing the ATF, then in a panic, recalled her at a much higher pay of \$400 a day and sent her back into Elohim

City to find out what had happened to Strassmeir, Brescia and other members of the Aryan Republic Army.

Carol Howe is likely to be the star witness in the trial of Tim McVeigh, which starts on March 31. Is that why the Justice Department decided to indict her?

Jury Acquits Former Informant

Howe Found Not Guilty of Conspiracy, Bomb Charges

By Diana Baldwin
Staff Writer

TULSA — A federal district court jury Friday found former government informant Carol Howe not guilty of conspiracy, making a bomb threat and having the components for making a pipe bomb.

The jury came back after nearly six hours of deliberations in the case that took five days to try.

"I am thrilled justice has finally been served," Howe said.

Howe, 26, said she plans to go back to college where she hopes to pursue a degree in law.

Her attorney, Clark Brewster, said, "We are ecstatic. We knew the truth and we were hopeful we could get that verdict out in the courtroom."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Neal Kirkpatrick said, "Obviously we are disappointed. We felt we had a good case and the jury didn't."

The jury was faced with deciding whether Howe was working as a government informant among white supremacist movement members in Oklahoma, or, if Howe was involved in racial activity with her former fiancé James Viefhaus Jr.

Viefhaus was convicted last week. Like Howe, he was charged with conspiracy, willfully making a bomb threat and possession of materials to make a pipe bomb.

The government called Howe the "poster girl" for conspiracy theorists who believe the government had prior knowledge of the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. The truck bomb resulted in the deaths of at least 168 people.

Rep. Charles Key, R-Oklahoma City, who said he believes more people were

involved in the Murrah bombing, was in the courtroom Friday.

Key and the late Glenn Wilburn, who lost two grandsons in the bombing, are responsible for calling the Oklahoma County grand jury to investigate the bombing.

The government found itself on trial several times this week, particularly during the defense's closing arguments.

Brewster accused prosecutors Kirkpatrick and Keith Leitch of presenting evidence that Howe had collected while acting as an informant. Her target was Oklahoma White Army Resistance leader Dennis Mahon.



Carol Howe

"Goodness, how can they look you in the face and ask you to convict this woman?" Brewster said.

"That is not the government I want to be part of, and I am pro-government."

"Carol Howe had no intention of having a bomb in her house and this man knows it," Brewster said referring to Kirkpatrick. "I am outraged. I am offended."

Kirkpatrick said, "The government is not on trial. We did not manufacture this case against the defendant. To suggest these charges are retaliatory is absurd."

The prosecutor warned the jurors Howe's case has nothing to do with the Oklahoma City bombing.

"Don't add to that tragedy," Kirkpatrick said.

The defense said Howe warned the

government that residents at Elohim City, a white supremacist community in eastern Oklahoma, intended to bomb federal buildings.

Howe testified she went to Oklahoma City with the Elohim City residents to look at possible bombing sites. She made the trip again, with Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms agent Angela Graham, to point out where the group had gone.

ATF reports show they went to the Greater Cannon Baptist Church, the Jesus is Lord Garage and Salvage and the Old West Lumbermill in Mustang.

Throughout the trial, there was debate over when Howe was an active agent working for ATF. Records show Howe was on the ATF list from the summer of 1994 until March 1995. She was reactivated after the Oklahoma City bombing, because FBI agents wanted her to go to Elohim City to gather information.

Howe testified she was not aware that she had been removed as an informant. The defendant testified she dug deeper into the movement to hide the fact she was an informant after the FBI released her name to attorneys for convicted Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh.

She complained neither the ATF or FBI would provide her safety once her identity was made public.

Howe told the jurors Friday that a bad experience with people led to her call Mahon's Dial-A-Racist hot line and began her involvement with the white supremacist movement.

Howe said she found Mahon's organization extreme right-wing and violent. "It scared me. (Mahon) was a violent sort of person. That was something I didn't want to do."

1.0 (71)

The following information is from a Gunderson associate:

In January, 1997, Cary Gagan filed a civil action in Denver Federal District Court under Case No. 97 S 308.

Cary Gagan had been working as a courier to transport drugs from the Iranian Embassy in Mexico into the United States, and entered into an agreement with the FBI in September, 1994, to gather information from within the drug operation. He accepted the risk and was granted a letter of immunity in return, and also relied on 18 USC 1512, which provides a deterrent (prosecution) to those who would harm informants.

Eventually, Cary Gagan acquired what he thought was the kind of information he had been hired to get. He had been asked, by the drug operation bosses, to drive a truck - with a detonator - from Mexico to the now abandoned Stapleton airport in Denver. A man, with in the drug operation told him that a federal building was going to be blown up. Gagan's civil suit asserts that he gave this information to the FBI, in Denver, in September, 1994. [The bombing of the OKC building occurred in April, 1995]. Gagan asserts that the "Arab looking guy", referred to by McVeigh's defense team during pre trial proceedings, in October 1996, and seen by witnesses at the bombing scene, (specifically the female victim whose leg was amputated), was in fact, an Arab from the drug operation crew.

Gagan also asserts that the FBI deliberately chose to allow the bombing to occur. For what reason? Four, suggests Gagan. (1) To assure the passage of the Anti-terrorist bill (which passed in April, 1996), (2) to provide a way for the CIA to attain jurisdiction within America's domestic borders, (3) to demonize the "patriot" or "constitutionalist" movement in America and (4) to destroy Gulf War records exposing the U.S. government's experimentation on American G.I.'s. This last suggestion is not particularly far fetched - in light of 50 USC 1520, a statute providing for a certain procedure when testing biological agents on members of the armed services or civilians.

Gagan's assertion that the FBI knew of the bomb plot before it happened has been confirmed during pre trial proceedings. In October, 1996, at a motions hearing, (to compel evidence from the U.S.) Mr. Jones referred to the fact that a member of the OKC fire department states that he was called about a week before the bombing and told to be in a state of extra "readiness" because there was a bomb threat to the federal building.

In his lawsuit, filed this January, Gagan asserts that he told the FBI, back in September, 1994, that he had information on a plot to blow up a federal building, but that the FBI ignored the information. Indeed, the *Rocky Mountain News* printed a story on August 11, 1995, on page 49A, quoting Mr. Jones, of McVeigh's defense team, as saying they were approached by a former FBI informant, and told of the very facts Gagan provided to the FBI, specifically, that a mid west federal building was going to be bombed in April 95, the conspirators were Arabs, Latin Americans and

These records were stored in the OKC building.

Americans and that he was recruited to carry a detonator in a truck by these people. While the newspaper story confirms that the Department of Justice knew of the informant's assertions - they excused ignoring the information, saying it had not been credible at the time. Even though the U.S. Attorneys have verified some of this information during pre trial proceedings, the FBI still asserts that it is not credible information. In fact, they revoked Gagan's immunity in February 1996 - leaving Gagan abandoned by the FBI and vulnerable to death threats from the drug operation crews.

On October 3, 1996, at a Motions hearing, McVeigh's attorney accused the American government of "covering up" facts related to the bombing - in a nutshell - that the bombing is related to a foreign group who are involved in drug running. Mr. Jones said, "We know that on June 11, 1995 there was a letter from a senior military official of an allied power, revealing information about specific involvement of a third foreign suspect." The government attorneys admitted, at that same hearing, "We gave the defendants (Mr. Jones defense team) all 302 reports which disclosed information we have including a report about someone identified as an Arabic caller who took responsibility for the bombing. . . including a Colombian drug dealer and an Iraqi operating out of the Phillippines".

Why would the FBI have ignored Gagan's information?

The FBI answers that question by saying that Gagan is/was a fruitcake. They went so far as to assert that the signature on the Letter of Immunity Agreement wasn't actually an authentic signature of U.S. Attorney James Allison. However, they quickly blew THAT argument, by issuing the revocation, and asserting that the signature on THAT letter was authentic. Why would they need a letter of revocation, if the first letter was fabricated?

Gagan answers the foregoing question by saying the FBI is "covering up" the fact that highly placed government individuals are linked to the drug operation which he worked for, and which is linked to the OKC bombing. To wit: that George Bush, and his son Neil, along with other extremely high profile people, (who's initials are WJC and rhymes with Klinton) are involved in the drug operation, which is supervised by a "Jack DeVoe".

Gagan asserts that Roger Moore's gun shop (in Arkansas) was *NOT* robbed for the money needed to finance the bombing, (by McVeigh and Nichols) as asserted by the FBI - but that Roger Moore, was "in" on the plot. What is also noteworthy, is that Gagan says, in his lawsuit, that Roger Moore, the gun shop owner, is an FBI informant and involved as the paymaster of the drug operation, and his alias name is "Bob Anderson". When the U.S. Attorney was making his opening statements on April 24, 1997, he referred to the gun shop owner as "Bob". Was this a sincerely inadvertent reference to Roger Moore, exposing the fact that Jones KNOWS that Roger Moore is an FBI informant? (This can be confirmed on the 'Net as Rocky Mountain News published the entire transcript of those proceedings at: <http://www.denver-news.com>).

Gagan asserts that the independent news writer, Lawrence Myers, who wrote for Media ByPass, was working for the FBI, and was recruited by the FBI to deliberately expose Gagan to the drug lords, so that Gagan would be "hit" by the drug lords, and thereby eliminated as a nuisance to the FBI because of having too much information.

Gagan asserts that investigator J.D. Cash, hired by Timothy McVeigh defense attorney Kenneth Jones was planted by the FBI, under direct orders from George Bush, to misdirect the McVeigh investigation.

Gagan affirms because he has attempted to expose the link between the bombing and George Bush, he was attacked and left for dead in August, 1995.



United States Attorney
District of Colorado

September 14, 1994

Byron G. Rogers Federal Building
Twelfth Floor, Drawer 3615
1901 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80294

(303) 844-32

FAX 844-67

Cary James Gagan

Re: Letter of Immunity

Dear Mr. Gagan:

This letter is to memorialize the agreement between you and the United States of America, by the undersigned Assistant United States Attorney. The terms of this agreement are as follows:

1. You have contacted the U.S. Marshals Service on today's date indicating that you have information concerning a conspiracy and/or attempt to destroy United States court facilities in Denver and possibly other cities.
2. The United States agrees that any statement and/or information that you provide relevant to this conspiracy/ conspiracies or attempts will not be used against you in any criminal proceeding. Further, the United States agrees that no evidence derived from the information or statements provided by you will be used in any way against you.
3. In return for this grant of use/derivative use immunity, you agree to fully and completely cooperate with all federal law enforcement authorities in the District of Colorado regarding your knowledge of and participation in any crimes and/or related activities. All statements and any testimony you give pursuant to this agreement will be protected by use/derivative use immunity as stated in paragraph 2 above.
4. If you make or give any false statements or testimony at any time, this agreement becomes null and void. The decision as to whether a violation of this agreement has occurred remains solely in the discretionary judgment of the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado.
5. If this agreement is violated, any statement made or testimony given by you during the course of this investigation and agreement will no longer be protected by any kind of immunity and you may be prosecuted for any crime of which the United States has knowledge, including knowledge obtained by your own

25

statements and/or testimony. Additionally, the information you provide may also be used to impeach your testimony during and future court proceedings related to this investigation, should there be any.

If you agree to accept the terms of this agreement as set forth in the above paragraphs, you should acknowledge your acceptance by signing below. By signing this agreement you are not only accepting this agreement but are also stating that you have carefully read and fully understood this agreement and voluntarily accept all of its terms and provisions. By signing this document you further agree that no additional promises or conditions have been entered into by either party and only the specific terms of this document are the subject of this agreement.

Sincerely,

HENRY L. SOLANO
United States Attorney

By: JAMES R. ALLISON
Assistant United States Attorney

James R. Allison
Date Sept. 14, 1994

READ AND ACCEPTED:

[Signature]
9/14/94
Date



United States Attorney
District of Colorado

Robert G. Rogers Federal Building
Twelfth Floor, Denver 3015
1941 Bank Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

February 1, 1996

Cary Gagan
via Hand Delivery

Re: Letter of Immunity dated September 14, 1994

Dear Mr. Gagan:

On September 14, 1994 you were granted "letter immunity" by this office. In Paragraph 3 of that letter you agreed to "fully and completely cooperate with all federal law enforcement authorities in the District of Colorado regarding your knowledge of and participation in any crimes and/or related activities." In Paragraph 4 you were advised that "[i]f you make or give any false statements . . . this agreement becomes null and void."

Since this grant of immunity you have had contacts with Special Agents of the FBI, DEA, Deputy United States Marshall's, Special Agents of the ATF, and investigators representing the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. I have met with the agents with whom you have had contact, and each has expressed the opinion that you are not credible in the allegations you have made.

Attempts by federal law enforcement officers to meaningfully corroborate information you have alleged to be true have been unsuccessful. The inability to corroborate the allegations you have made stems from your refusal or inability to provide meaningful details or from your refusal to cooperate with agents. You have avoided all efforts of the FBI to test the credibility of your statements by your refusal to take a polygraph examination.

The conclusion that your allegations are incredible has been shown by your dealings with multiple law enforcement agencies, state, local and federal, and is further supported by statements of non-law enforcement people who have had contacts with you and are of the opinion that you are not to be believed.

THEREFORE, THE IMMUNITY GRANTED BY THE LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1994 IS HEREBY REVOKED.

You are warned that any statement made by you in this proceeding may be used against you. You are no longer protected by the immunity granted by letter on September 14, 1994.

You are advised that any representation by you after this date to law enforcement officials that you are currently operating under the September 14, 1994 letter of immunity is a false statement for which you may be criminally prosecuted in state or federal courts.

Sincerely,

HENRY L. SOLANO
United States Attorney

James R. Allison

By: James R. Allison
Assistant U.S. Attorney

[Signature]
Witness

[Signature]
Witness

Interview With The Grand Juror Who Wouldn't Shut Up: The Oklahoma City Bombing Case - Part Two

BY JON RAPPOPORT

Author of Oklahoma City Bombing - The Suppressed Truth

In the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing tragedy on April 19, 1995, independent researchers have begun to lift the lid on very troubling details of the crime. As in the JFK assassination, disturbing evidence of a different sort of murder scenario from the official version has emerged, and typically it has been relegated to the "conspiracy file" by the mainstream press. Very serious questions about bombs other than the ammonium nitrate truck bomb have surfaced. McVeigh himself in some eyes begins to appear as the dupe, the patsy left holding the bag. Key stories about federal law enforcement agencies having advance warning of a bombing in Oklahoma City are gaining credibility. Researchers on the scene in Oklahoma City are talking about the FBI intimidating witnesses and thereby shaping a false version of events. The Grand Jury itself which has brought indictments against Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols has come under fire for ignoring other potential suspects.

Are we being treated to what is basically a gigantic government press release, a foreshortening and distorting of the case?

On December 14, 1995, I interviewed Hoppy Heidelberg, a grand juror in the Oklahoma City case. Several months earlier Heidelberg had, off the record, engaged in a conversation with Lawrence Myers of *Media Bypass* magazine. Subsequently thrown off the Grand Jury by Judge David Russell for allegedly going public in the subsequent *Media Bypass* article, Heidelberg is very critical of the government's refusal to pursue murder suspects beyond Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols. Which suspects? Start especially with the notorious John Doe 2.

Grand jurors are not permitted to reveal details of legal proceedings on pain of contempt-of-court citation and imprisonment. Heidelberg has now risked being accused of this, because he feels his Grand Jury was steered away from evidence that could implicate the government itself in the bombing.

Has such a straightforward rebellion by a grand juror ever taken place before in a high profile American trial? After the *Media Bypass* article appeared, the major media gave the Heidelberg story one or two breakthroughs.

Meanwhile Heidelberg has wrestled with his discovery that grand juries are basically run by the prosecuting attorneys who herd jurors like sheep in bringing indictments. (Indictment being the end product of a grand jury, the defendant is then bound over for trial.)

However, with a little research Heidelberg has also discovered that grand juries are potentially vital bodies in which jurors are legally permitted to actually bypass prosecutors and question witnesses directly, find and call witnesses and in general investigate the crime at hand.

Such a citizen-body, if honored -- not sidetracked and intimidated by prosecutors and judges -- would, of course, add a whole new dimension to the American legal scene. In practice though, these grand juries

course, add a whole new dimension to the American legal scene. In practice though, these grand juries are never allowed to exercise their legally endowed powers. This was the very personal discovery of Heidelberg and it has obviously made him more determined to expose what he considers gross shortcomings in the legal system.

Across the U.S., several million, yes million, people are plugging into very active underground networks of news composed of faxes, videos, internet groups, alternative newspapers and magazines and self-published literature -- all of which present challenging and unofficial scenarios of the federal building bombing.

Heidelberg has formed his own unofficial perceptions close up to the action in the Oklahoma case and that is what we discussed in our interview.

How many John Does are there?

There were at least five men ID'ed by witnesses as being on the scene the morning of the bombing. Actually, more than five.

People who were with McVeigh?

Yes, or in the key vehicles everybody's pointed to as probably involved in the bomb plot. The yellow Mercury Marquis. The brown Chevy pickup and the Ryder truck. Actually there may have been two Ryder trucks.

These witnesses who saw the other John Does -- were any of them brought forward to testify in the Grand Jury?

No

Were any of the John Does brought forward?

No.

None?

None

So all these suspects are left completely alone by law enforcement.

Ignored.

My understanding is you feel that John Doe 2 was not pursued by the prosecution because he could well turn out to be a government informant or agent. That would link the government to the bombing.

Right

Did you think you'd get what you wanted in the Grand Jury? The presentation of evidence you felt was vital?

They kept promising and promising to answer all my questions, but ultimately they stalled me. I was had.

You had some kind of book on jurors' duties with you in the Grand Jury room.

It was a green government-issued handbook. It said a grand juror could cross-examine witnesses directly. But they wouldn't let me do that. They said I'd have to get the prosecuting attorney's okay for each question I wanted to ask. But you know, in dialog one question leads to another right away, so you can't cross-examine that way. But I did get to ask some questions of witnesses.

Did you think the government knows who John Doe 2 is?

I began to feel that way, yes. But, of course, all through the trial the prosecution insisted that John Doe 2 was the Ft. Riley soldier Todd Bunting who served in the Army with McVeigh.

But they also said Bunting wasn't guilty of any crime.

That's right. And he didn't really look like the FBI artist's sketch of John Doe 2 and he wasn't with McVeigh when McVeigh rented the Ryder truck. The actual John Doe 2 did rent the Ryder truck with McVeigh. The whole thing was ridiculous.

When did you decide to go public with your dissatisfaction with the Grand Jury?

A couple of weeks after the indictments of McVeigh and Nichols were brought in. I couldn't shut up. I didn't want other suspects to walk and kill more people.

You eventually hired an attorney, didn't you?

Yes. John De Camp, for First Amendment purposes, to advise me on what I could and couldn't say.

In a letter you wrote to the judge, David Russell, you said bomb experts and geologists and engineers should be called as witnesses. Why?

Well, can an ammonium nitrate bomb cause the pattern of destruction that occurred in the federal building? I looked at that building and the idea of one explosive charge coming from one location doesn't fit. Pillars closer to the truck bomb survived the blast and columns further away went down. That's impossible unless the building was constructed very inconsistently with some pillars and sections put up quite well and others very poorly. Let's get the answer . . . Let's get the architects and engineers who built the building in there and question them.

Did you request that?

Of course! I demanded bomb experts all along. And engineers and geologists. They said -- do you want to know what they said? They didn't have the money! I said I'd go down to the University of Oklahoma and bring some geologists back myself for free. They wouldn't let me.

The bomb is the key to the whole case.

ANFO (Ammonium nitrate plus fuel oil) is very symmetrical in the damage it does. You look at what happened to the federal building. That isn't symmetrical. You can judge the power of the explosion from the crater left under the Ryder truck. The crater tells you everything you need to know. The truck bomb

the crater left under the Ryder truck. The crater tells you everything you need to know. The truck bomb explosion wasn't powerful enough to take out 25% of the building. That's why they covered up the crater, filled it in so quickly. ANFO is great for moving dirt in mining, but it's no good for knocking down buildings.

Was any of this discussed in the Grand Jury?

No!

It's clear that if the truck bomb couldn't and didn't cause the major damage to the federal building, then other explosives were used, charges placed on the pillars inside the building. Then we have a whole new situation -- obviously an operation that is highly professional involving other people. None of this was brought up in the Grand Jury?

No.

Some people think the trial itself will be a forum, an opportunity to bring forward these ignored witnesses as well as air a great deal of information about the truck bomb fallacy and other bombs set inside the building. I think Jones, McVeigh's attorney, will try to bring this up one time and the judge will call him to the bench and say, "Mr. Jones, these other possible shadowy perpetrators are not on trial here. Only Mr. McVeigh, your client, is. So I'm ruling out all this 'wider conspiracy' business. I don't want to hear it again." And Jones will say, "Yessir," and go sit down and that will be the end of that.

I think you're right. Yes.

Of course, just to get an initial indictment on McVeigh, all they needed --

They didn't need anything! People down in Oklahoma City say, "I know McVeigh and Nichols did it alone because I've seen the building." Building blew up therefore McVeigh and Nichols acted alone. You don't need a jury for that kind of non-logic.

Let's talk about Michael Fortier, McVeigh's friend. At first when the FBI questioned him he said McVeigh would never have blown up the federal building and killed all those people. He said all the FBI had on McVeigh was his arrest for a traffic violation and a concealed weapons charge. Then a couple of months later he's saying that he and McVeigh actually went to Oklahoma City and cased the federal building with an eye to bombing it. What's going on there?

No. You're off base on that.

You mean on Fortier's confession? He's confessed to being a participant in the bombing.

That's not it.

I don't understand.

Let me put it this way. If I had been Fortier's attorney, he would have walked. He wouldn't have given a statement and he would have walked.

That's pretty strong.

There's a lot you need to know about Fortier.

In the *Media Bypass* article, you said he was just a kid and the FBI put a big scare into him.

Tremendous pressure. They brought 24-hour-a-day pressure on him for several months at great expense. They were on him at his job in Kingman, Arizona, and because of that he was fired. They were on him at home at his trailer, too.

That much?

Do you see?

Well, I know there was a weapons charge they were threatening Fortier with, and I believe they also said they'd put his wife in jail if he didn't cooperate.

It has to do with the sheer amount of pressure over that period of time.

Wearing him down.

He had no attorney.

What?

He had no attorney.

Are you serious?

For that whole period. And he wasn't under arrest either.

That's --

He was pressured for 24 hours a day and he had no attorney. He's a kid. He's not smart enough to understand what's going on.

Not smart enough --

To realize the FBI had nothing on him. He had no one to advise him.

The FBI couldn't arrest him?

They didn't want to arrest him.

Why not?

Because if they did, they'd have to appoint a lawyer for him. It was months before he was arrested.

I'm digesting this. It's very bizarre.

He got conned.

But eventually he did give them what they wanted. He confessed to being involved in the crime with McVeigh.

You're missing it.

He confessed to planning the bombing with McVeigh.

You're missing it.

Well, if he hasn't made an outright confession --

Let me ask you something. What's the fastest way to get from Kingman, Arizona, to Southern Kansas?

I have no idea. If Fortier and McVeigh were traveling from Kingman to Southern Kansas . . .

They'd go through Oklahoma City.

Oh. Fortier just told the FBI they had been in Oklahoma City on their way to Kansas? That's all? He didn't say they were casing the federal building?

You're warmer.

Well, all right. If Fortier never told the FBI they cased the building . . .

It's somewhere in between.

In between? You mean, it's between they were just passing through Oklahoma City and they were casing the building?

You're warmer.

Fortier told the FBI they were in Oklahoma City on the way to Kansas and they went by the federal building and they looked at it. Something like that.

Something like that.

And there was never a real admission about planning to blow up the building.

You need to read Fortier's confession. It was printed in the Daily Oklahoman.

Fortier, the prosecution's big witness, never confessed. Is that what you're saying? Not even close?

Not even close.

But the prosecution didn't need him to gain an indictment against McVeigh. They want Fortier as a witness in the actual trial. Big time. But if his statement is so far south of being a confession, then they can't really use him at the trial.

No, they can use him. What he has to say won't make an impression on some jurors, but it could tip the scales for other more gullible jurors.

The FBI spent all this time pressuring the hell out of Fortier --

That's very important because you see, obviously that was the best they could do. They stayed with him so long because they had nothing better. Fortier's involvement in the bombing was so minimal it was a waste of time. If I was the FBI man in charge, I would have made one run at Fortier and then forgotten all about him.

So in other words, he never confessed to casing the building with McVeigh. The media has completely exaggerated it. Fortier and McVeigh were driving through Oklahoma City on the way to Kansas and they passed by the federal building. Something like that. And the media stretched that.

Something like that.

And the FBI spent so much time pressuring Fortier to link McVeigh to the bombing because they had nothing better.

They had nothing better.

But you feel McVeigh is linked to the bombing.

Yes, I do. But the FBI relied on a man, Fortier, who really couldn't provide anything important to them. You need to remember that. That's important. There's more to this.

As I say, I know you can't be very specific about exactly what happened inside the Grand Jury, but you seem to be saying that the FBI used very poor sources to gain an indictment against McVeigh.

Yes.

This seems to be part of a pattern.

Damn right.

For example, judging from the arrest warrant on McVeigh issued by the FBI on April 21, they rely on unnamed witnesses who saw McVeigh at the scene of the bombing. Witnesses who were found miraculously before McVeigh's arrest on the 21st. That's extremely quick work. There's one guy who saw the police artist's sketch of McVeigh on TV and came forward.

What guy?

That's what I'm saying. None of these witnesses' names have been released. I'll read you the piece from my book. "On April 21st, a man who used to work with McVeigh called the FBI. He had just seen the artist's . . . sketch on TV. He said McVeigh was a right-winger. Had been in the Army and had at one point gone to Waco to look at the ruins of the Branch Davidian compound. McVeigh was very upset about what had happened there, what the federal agents had done. This man gave the FBI an address, 1711 Stockton Hill Road, Kingman, Arizona."

(Laughs) All this from an artist's sketch before they even arrest McVeigh?

Must be a psychic.

Yes. A psychic.

That's what I mean. It's probable that the FBI is using extremely thin pretexts in accusing McVeigh.

Definitely.

But yet McVeigh is involved.

That's right and that's the whole point. For example, the various surveillance videotapes of the bombing, tapes from, say, Southwestern Bell and the Journal Record Building across the street, we don't know that they showed all the details of the bombing, including the perpetrators. but it's possible. None of this material was shown to us in the Grand Jury.

None of it?

Zero.

There is the possibility that some of that tape showed the federal building collapsing. The shape of that collapse could make it clear that the truck bomb was not the real device that caused the major damage to the building. That instead, interior charges placed on the columns did the job. because that's very easy to see. It looks like a demolition. The building collapsing in on itself. We've all seen that a hundred times on television.

Yes.

So the Grand Jury indicts McVeigh. But the evidence brought forward by the FBI for that indictment is extremely thin. They do this on purpose. You feel that McVeigh was definitely involved in the bombing, but the FBI held back. They didn't provide any real evidence to the Grand Jury.

That's what I'm saying.

You know there was a witness to the building collapsing on April 19?

Who.

A man named Peter Schaffer. Not long after the bombing I spoke with a reporter on the Daily Oklahoman newspaper, Ann DeFrance. She said that a man named Peter Schaffer told her he had seen the building collapse in on itself from the top down. That would be a classic implosion signifying charges placed inside the building on the columns. When I spoke with Schaffer he denied seeing the building fall down at all. I got back to DeFrance. She remained very definite about what Schaffer had told her. She didn't budge at all.

The FBI must have gotten to him. You know, the FBI has been able to get witnesses to shut up about important things they know. We've talked to some of these people. In certain instances the witnesses believe that concealing evidence is the right thing to do. They really believe it. The FBI has sold them a

bill of goods about national security or something like that. In other cases the FBI has used straight-out intimidation on witnesses. They size up people. On one witness they'll use something like national security. On another, they'll go for intimidation.

So what we've got here is an attempt by the FBI and the prosecution to indict McVeigh in the Grand Jury without introducing other evidence that could be somehow damaging to the prosecution's case.

Exactly.

The FBI sticks to very thin evidence and ignores the more solid evidence because the solid evidence contains uncomfortable information that could somehow link the government to the bombing.

Sure.

The truck bomb couldn't have caused the major damage to the federal building. That indicates the presence of other professional participants who planted charges inside the building. The FBI and the prosecution and the Grand Jury ignore all this. They don't want to bring this up, so they simply focus on McVeigh and Nichols and no one else. They concentrate on Fortier, browbeat him, and still they get nothing of substance from him.

That's right.

Before my second conversation with Heidelberg on December 16, 1995, I reviewed material on Michael Fortier's indictment. Fortier will apparently be the state's star witness against McVeigh. He's a very shaky star.

Reading through the plea-bargained charges finally drawn against Fortier which were formally filed on August 11, 1995, it's clear that he never told the FBI he and McVeigh "cased the federal building" just prior to the April 19 bombing. Fortier said that he and McVeigh simply drove through Oklahoma City on their way to Kansas and passed the federal building. The Daily Oklahoman states that McVeigh at this point "pointed to the . . . building as the bombing target." That remains to be seen. At any rate, this car trip to Kansas actually took place on December 16, 1994, four months before the bombing.

Federal prosecutor Joseph Hartzler, according to the Daily Oklahoman (August 11, 1995) "noted that Fortier was not charged as a conspirator in the bombing and said the government has no evidence that he participated in that conspiracy."

So what was Fortier charged with? Having knowledge of the McVeigh-Nichols bomb plot before and after the fact. He was also charged with keeping that knowledge from the FBI. He was also charged with helping to transport stolen firearms (not bombs) across state lines.

Heidelberg had said that in arriving at a plea bargain FBI investigators had put "huge 24-hour-a-day pressure on Fortier for several months, during which time Fortier had no attorney and no one to advise him. Fortier could absolutely have walked if he were more experienced," said Heidelberg.

It does appear possible that Fortier's admission of the charges finally filed against him by the government

was not a compromise downward in his favor, but instead the result of pressure exerted upward, so to speak, toward more culpability on his part.

If Mr. Jones, McVeigh's attorney, has a real desire to represent his client, Fortier looks like he could come apart under cross-examination. Why? Because if these charges filed against Fortier are made out of scare tactics and forced exaggerations by the FBI, that can be dissected on the stand. Fortier, the so-called star witness, could admit that his "prior knowledge of the bombing plot" was really non-existent. That, for example, in reality he had only heard conversation from McVeigh about "possibilities," not a definite plot.

If Fortier does come apart under cross-examination, that could create a psychological window of opportunity for the in-court or even out-of-court introduction of evidence showing a wider conspiracy in which McVeigh is the patsy, the dupe.

But Mr. Jones does not seem like the lawyer to risk his career on a fully armed defense of his client, McVeigh. As usual, that leaves outmoded objectives, like honesty, questioning authority and digging for the truth up to private citizens. Welcome to America, 1996.

Obviously, Heidelberg was leading me to a conclusion about what kind of evidence the FBI was using in this case and what kind they were ignoring. He seemed to be saying that the FBI used the thinnest of pretexts to get an indictment on McVeigh and Nichols while holding back other kinds of evidence which could implicate the government in the bomb plot. I had some of that nailed down from the first interview, but I felt there was more to grasp here. Maybe it was just too simple and I wasn't seeing it. We started off the second conversation talking about McVeigh's sister, Jennifer, and I hoped that we would get to a more stark understanding of what the FBI and the prosecution were really up to with their manipulation of evidence. Eventually, we did. And as simple as the truth was, it was quite a shock.

The *Media Bypass* article said the FBI put a lot of pressure on McVeigh's sister. Like Fortier, she started out strongly defending her brother, and ended up being a witness against him. I mean, a sister testifying against her brother . . .

The FBI sat on both McVeigh's sister and his mother. My impression is the FBI took them somewhere to pressure them. McVeigh's sister is a nice person. So FBI pressure was effective. She has a conscience. You can turn around a person with a conscience.

Did McVeigh's sister say McVeigh told her he had worked for a special operations Army group that was engaged in criminal activity?

Not exactly. She said something like that.

That her brother told her such a special operations group existed?

Yes. But more than that.

That they had recruited him and he turned them down.

Yes.

He didn't testify at the Grand Jury?

He won't talk. I don't know if he's happy to be a martyr or he's confident he won't get convicted. He doesn't seem to be terribly worried. Seems possible he thinks he was working for the government and that therefore he won't be convicted. That's a speculation.

McVeigh's behavior is so inconsistent. His combat scores as a soldier are in the top 5 percent. He's said to be obvious officer material. He's smart. But then they say he purchased 4,800 pounds of ammonium nitrate and left his fingerprint on the receipt. A few days before the bombing he registered at the Dreamland Motel in Kansas under his real name. He drives away from the federal building on April 19 in a Mercury Marquis with no license plate and gets stopped by a state trooper outside town and arrested ninety minutes after the bombing.

Yes.

Unless he's a drug addict or drunk.

He does have druggy-type friends but there's no particular evidence that he's an addict. He does have a lot of druggy friends, though.

One was possibly Steve Colbern who has been in police custody since last May. They reportedly found a speed lab in back of Colbern's trailer.

Even if all McVeigh did was deliver the Ryder truck and if he didn't think the destruction to the building would be significant -- if he was conned -- still it's enough to convict him. There was a chance while the remainder of the building was still standing after the bombing that you could prove it was really destroyed by demolition charges placed on the interior columns . . . but now there's no forensic evidence left. [The government demolished the rest of the federal building on May 23, 1995.] Now it would be a big job to sell the multiple bomb theory to the jury. The public aren't bomb experts. If they were, they'd understand the pattern of damage couldn't fit with one bomb.

If McVeigh didn't really understand that this was a parallel operation, with secret interior charges placed inside the building and planned to go off simultaneously with the truck bomb . . .

If McVeigh didn't know the extent of the damage that was to be done and he's taking all the heat, you'd think they would have killed him by now because he's too dangerous to them, because of possible revelations at the trial.

The they that you mention, would then be some part of the government. Let's get back to John Doe 2. Here the prosecution manipulates the evidence by completely excluding the whole idea of John Doe 2 from the Grand Jury, isn't that right?

Yes. And this exclusion was pointed out to them!

You mean, you pointed it out.

[laughs]

Didn't you ask for a bomb expert?

Eventually, they brought one in. They didn't count on the fact that anyone on the Grand Jury could spot

this guy as a CIA type operator. I found out later he was CIA although he had lots of impressive credentials. His testimony was very effective, but the whole thing was bogus. A dog and pony show. Now this is hypothetical. If you want to convince someone that ANFO [ammonium nitrate plus fuel oil] is powerful, show a film of a truck and blow the hell out of it and then say you used only five pounds of ANFO to do it. But how could the grand jurors be sure that it was only five pounds? All the demonstrations the prosecution used were like that. Obviously to dupe an unsophisticated audience [the Grand Jury]. But it's easy to see through this.

How did you feel when you first got on to the Grand Jury?

I didn't go in trying to cause trouble. I tried to get along. I wasn't wanting to be kicked off the Grand Jury. I wanted to hang in there longer. As it turns out I wouldn't have heard more about Oklahoma City, anyway. They were done with that.

You've had attention from the mainstream press. You were on *Good Morning America* and *The Today Show*.

Everybody's interviewed me. But they want me to turn out to be a nut. When I don't come off that way, they don't print the interview, they don't do the story.

Who doesn't do the story, for example?

The New York Times. I've had contacts with them. And with *Time*, *Newsweek*, CBS. They don't want to give me any stature. I was supposed to do *20/20*, *Dateline*, a whole bunch of them. But after my appearance on *Good Morning America* and *The Today Show*, they ignored me. Even my own governor in Oklahoma [Frank Keating] was calling me a nut for a while. Then that didn't work because people know me. So he invited me to his mansion, but I didn't go.

There are so many un interviewed people in this story.

It would seem to me that those rescue workers who found unexploded bombs in the federal building ... there's got to be somebody who knows that -- it wasn't a hoax. They found two more bombs that didn't explode in there. Somebody somewhere can verify this. "Yeah, we found those bombs and reported it and gave them to whoever."

Unless they have been told to shut up about it. Unless this is more manipulation of evidence.

Yeah. Even with the Grand Jury witnesses, you could see they didn't remember everything they remembered. Their memories had deteriorated. (laughs) The FBI does this to people. "Your remembering would be counter-productive to the investigation. It's your patriotic duty to forget." I got to hear tape interviews with secret witnesses occasionally [witnesses already influenced by the FBI]. It takes a tremendous amount to get them to tell what they really know because they think that they'll screw up the government's investigation. But when some real witnesses the media found who had ID'ed McVeigh at the bombing scene didn't show up at the Grand Jury ... How do you explain their absence? It was a dog and pony show. The prosecution spent a lot of money bringing in witnesses who knew nothing about the bombing. How many witnesses do you need to bring in to say that McVeigh was at gun shows. Not ten witnesses! That's irrelevant! Many people go to gun shows and don't blow up buildings. They [the prosecution] had this Grand Jury to the point where jurors were asking "How can gun shows be legal in the U.S.?" These witnesses were used to get across the idea that McVeigh, because he went to gun shows, was a bad guy. But we heard nothing from real witnesses who saw McVeigh at the crime scene.

McVeigh's Lawyers Claim Bombing Cover-up

New evidence suggests the U.S. government is involved in a massive cover-up concerning the facts behind the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MIKE BLAIR

At least one member of the federal grand jury that handed down indictments against Timothy J. McVeigh and Terry L. Nichols—accused bombing suspects in the April 19 Oklahoma City bombing—has spoken out against grand jury proceedings.

The juror has revealed the indictments were "fatally flawed" and federal prosecutors withheld vital information from the grand jurors impaneled to hear testimony.

As a result, Steven Jones and Richard H. Burr, lawyers representing McVeigh, have filed a motion seeking dismissal of the indictment against their client, charging misconduct and a breach of grand jury secrecy.

The grand juror, upset with the course of the proceedings, discussed his concerns with at least two publications: the monthly magazine *Media Bypass* and the *Daily Oklahoman* in Oklahoma City, as well as his representative in Congress and several other people.

MYSTERY MAN

The grand juror is particularly upset that prosecutors stifled the panel from asking questions about the bombing investigation and particularly about the so-called "John Doe No. 2," who has never been located and whom federal investigators now contend never existed.

The government made a deliberate attempt to cause the grand jury to focus only upon an indictment of Nichols and McVeigh and purposely did not bring to the grand jury evidence which would establish the role of others or a larger conspiracy," Jones said in his motion to dismiss the indictment against McVeigh.

The grand juror has stated prosecutors did not seem interested in pursuing leads concerning John Doe No. 2 and did not want members of the panel asking questions about him.

The grand juror further stated he is "satisfied that the government" knows the identity of the mysterious man linked to the case since a few days after the actual bombing.

The panel member also stated federal prosecutors duped Michael Fortier of Arizona into pleading guilty to playing a lesser part in the bombing. They also threatened that his wife, Lori, would be sent to jail.

FORTIER RAILROADED?

"They had zero on this poor old boy, this little boy and girl in Arizona," the grand juror said. But prosecutors insisted "you've got to (confess) so we don't send your wife to jail." All they had him on was transporting stolen guns interstate."

The *New York Times* has reported the "juror contended that prosecutors intimidated the jurors and pressed them to confine the investigation to the activities of Mr. McVeigh and the other defendant in the case, Terry L. Nichols, to meet a deadline set by federal guidelines on providing speedy trials."

In the motion for dismissal, Jones said "the government attempted to prevent the grand jurors from acting as a free and independent body" and "discouraged or precluded grand juror requests for presentation of evidence, and discouraged relevant questions."

INTIMIDATION

"Because of feelings of intimidation, coercion and lack of independence, members of the grand jury began to contact at least three, and possibly more outside media sources, members of the legislature and other persons who had experience in law enforcement in order to voice their complaints."

Jones said the juror's complaints indicated the prosecutors "circumscribed grand jury independence by limiting the scope of its inquiry, withholding anything that might indicate a broader conspiracy or a different conspiracy."

The grand juror also indicated that some members of the panel believed Nichols, an Army pal of McVeigh, tried to stop the truck bombing. "Nichols got charged with everything McVeigh did, and he shouldn't have," the grand juror stated.

Nichols "was an unwilling accomplice in the end . . . He backed out. He didn't want to do it. He refused at one point to help McVeigh build the bomb."

FOREIGN NEWS

Cover-up claim in hunt for Oklahoma 'witness'

WHILE President Clinton is in Europe demanding a tougher response to terrorism, his own government is having trouble getting to the bottom of the Oklahoma bombing, the most deadly act of terrorism ever committed on US soil.

The Oklahoma investigation is losing credibility fast, with talk of a cover-up now reaching fever pitch. Glenn and Kathy Wilburn, who lost two grandchildren in the blast, have accused the Justice Department of playing politics with their grief.

Conducting their own investigation they have already raised doubts about the official story implicating Tim McVeigh, the chief suspect, in the April 1995 Oklahoma City blast in which 168 died.

Now the Wilburns believe they have tracked down the elusive witness known as "John Doe II", the tanned, tattooed, muscular man said to have been with McVeigh when he allegedly rented the Ryder truck used in the bombing.

The man they name has been identified from a photo by one of the witnesses who helped draw up the artist's impression of John Doe II. Several other witnesses have said they think the photo is of the same person.

If the witnesses are right, the man is a former university student from Philadelphia named Michael Brescia. Over the last month some of the major US newspapers and TV networks have been searching nationwide for him, with no success.

It is remarkable that the FBI has shown so little interest in Brescia, if the Wilburns are correct. The search for John Doe II involved half of the FBI's entire staff of special agents. The vast investigative machinery of the US government had not been mobilised in such a way since the assassination of President Kennedy. Apparently, it found nothing. After two months the Justice Department announced that the sighting of John Doe II was a simple matter of confusion. The witness was an innocent soldier who happened to visit the Ryder rental office in Junction City the day after McVeigh, said the official statement.

This account is disputed vehemently by the three witnesses at the Ryder agency who said they saw McVeigh with John Doe II.

The Wilburns have now learned

A couple grieving for grandchildren killed in the bombing last year think they have identified a name missed by the huge resources of the FBI, says Ambrose Evans-Pritchard

told the FBI that they knew who the John Doe II in the artist's impression was. One, a college student named Catina Lawson, was a close friend of McVeigh. The other was her mother, Connie Smith.

In a confidential statement to the FBI, dated April 23, Smith said her daughter "dated McVeigh for two years". Lawson says that she was just a friend, but admits to having attended parties in Kansas where McVeigh was present. Moreover, she also knew Michael Fortier, the man who allegedly "cased" the Oklahoma federal building with McVeigh and who has started a 23-year prison sentence after pleading guilty to lesser charges related to the bombing.

On April 29, 1995, the day after the bombing, Lawson

told the FBI that the sketch of John Doe II resembled a man with an olive complexion who had moved in McVeigh's circle. "I told them he had a tattoo on his arm and his name was Mike, but I didn't know the real name," she said.

Her FBI statement is slightly different from this. The document says that she identified John Doe II but did not know his name.

Lawson, now 22, told The Sunday Telegraph that "Mike" had had a brief affair with a housemate, who has since disappeared. She believed it occurred in the summer of 1992. "I never found out what he was doing in Kansas," she said. "But I remember her saying that he came from Pennsylvania, and I saw the Pennsylvania tags on his car."

Smith remembers being introduced to "Mike" by her daughter. She later saw him in the local town of Herington with McVeigh. In her FBI statement she said that the man was a friend of McVeigh and that "she believed he was John Doe II".

She said in an interview: "I kept telling them that the man in the sketch was that Mike guy, a nice-looking, friendly-looking. But the

rent, as if I didn't know what I was saying. Then, later, I tried to call in with more information and they wouldn't even talk to me."

Their testimony is sketchy. It may be incorrect. What is astonishing is that the FBI apparently failed to pursue the leads given by Lawson. It was not until February of this year that two local FBI agents came back to the Lawson a series of questions on behalf of the bombing investigation. They asked her if she knew "Michael Brescia". She said no, because she did not know the location of the man who was remembered only as Mike. Justice came to the Justice Department so that the FBI has still not interviewed Brescia, even though it has conducted more than 100 interviews.

It was not until the Wilburns showed them a picture of Brescia this month that Lawson saw her mother learned his full identity. Both mentioned him at once from the picture.

Brescia, 24, comes from a solid Catholic family in Philadelphia, the son of a battalion chief in the fire brigade. He was an Eagle Scout at a private high school, and then went on to study finance at La Salle University in Philadelphia.

"He was a very outgoing, likeable guy, but he tried to set up a white supremacist group on campus," said George Rakko, a "brother" in the Delta Sigma Pi fraternity.

"We threatened to revoke his membership. We told him the fraternity wouldn't tolerate that kind of behaviour."

In 1993, in his third year at La Salle, he mysteriously dropped out, telling friends that he was taking up a job offer in Oklahoma.

In fact he went to join an armed religious cult in the Ozarks called Elohim City, where he fell in love with the grand-daughter of the community patriarch, Pastor Robert Miller.

The cult is a branch of the Christian

that the Aryan peoples are the 12 lost tribes of Israel.

Brescia shared a house at Elohim with Andreas Strassmeir, a former officer in the West German army and a man the Wilburns have announced that they plan to name in a lawsuit as a "US federal informant with material knowledge of the bombing".

Strassmeir said that he has not worked on intelligence matters since his discharge from the German army and denies working for the US government.

Strassmeir said that Brescia was in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the day of the bombing, attending a clemency rally for the Right-wing leader Wayne Sells (who was executed for murder convictions the same day and was then brought back for burial at Elohim). "I don't think Mike was involved in any way," he said. "He was just a typical kid of his age, looking for something in life."

Miller, one of the leaders of Elohim City, says that Brescia could not possibly be John Doe II. "He was right here with us on April 17 (the day the Ryder truck was rented), helping to prepare the grave for Wayne Sells," he said.

Brescia was expelled from Elohim in the summer of 1996, apparently over a curfew violation. He went to live with George Eaton, a neighbour who publishes the Patriot Report (a tiny, Right-wing militia publication to which McVeigh, among others, subscribed). Eaton told The Sunday Telegraph that Strassmeir and Brescia had been stirring things up at Elohim City.

"They were pushing for all these military manoeuvres, and it got to be a problem," he said. Eaton does not believe that Brescia played any role in the bombing. "All these rumours are just nonsense," he said.

He said that Brescia had a tattoo on his left arm (John Doe II was described as having one). He described it as a circle with four spokes. Experts on the far Right say this is the symbol of the Order, the violent military wing of the Aryan Nations. The Order was supposedly disbanded in the mid-1980s, but it may have been reconstituted as they try to find all the pieces in this jigsaw puzzle. The Wilburns believe that the bombing was a broad conspiracy by members of the Aryan Nations. Now they want to know why the Justice Department has been so

OFFICE
JANUARY
City
73117
239-7141
239-2430



EASTERN DIV
1115 West 170
Tulsa
Oklahoma 74117
Tel: (918) 582-1
Fax: (918) 583-

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
BOARD OF MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS**

UNIFORM MEDIA STATEMENT

August, 1995
900 hours

The staff and consultants of this office continue to analyze as yet unidentified human tissue recovered from the Murrah Building bombing.

Among this tissue is a traumatically amputated left thigh and lower leg recovered on May 30, 1995. This leg was clothed in a black military type boot, two socks, and an olive drab blooming strap. Anthropologic analysis of this specimen reveals the individual to be light skinned, dark haired, probably less than 30 years of age, male (75% probability), and having an estimated height of 66 plus or minus 3 inches. This leg has not been matched to any of the known victims or survivors.

QA and other scientific analyses on this and other tissue continue at our office and in the FBI laboratories in Washington D.C. Once these scientific investigations are completed further information will be released.

Fred B. Jordan

Fred B. Jordan, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner
State of Oklahoma

The FBI Laboratory subsequently examined the leg and stated it came from a Negro female. We feel since the barometric bomb is directional and has to be pointed prior to detonation, this may be the leg of an individual who was in the back of the Ryder truck who pointed and locked the bomb in place. The FBI stated they made this determination based upon an examination of the hair on the leg.

Note: It is not possible to determine the sex of a person from a hair examination.

DEATH OF A HERO

Death of a Hero

One of the heroes of the Oklahoma City bombing was Sgt. Terrence Yeakey of the Oklahoma city Police Department. He rescued at least four people before he fell through two floors of the wrecked building and injured his back.

On May 8, 1996 a year after the bombing his body was found in a field. He had been shot through the head. The bullet entered the foggy side of his head above and between the ear and the eye. It exited at his left cheekbone between the left nostril and the lower part of his ear, just above the ear lobe. If he shot himself he would have held the gun with his right hand at an awkward angle. He had knife wounds as follows:

1. Both left and right jugular veins in his neck were cut.
2. Two slash marks inside right elbow
3. Three slash marks inside right wrist
4. Four slash marks inside left elbow
5. Two slash marks inside left wrist

TOTAL OF
THIRTEEN
(SATANIC

Death was ruled as a self-inflicted gunsot to the head.

After the Oklahoma City bombing he initiated his own investigation and actively solicited the help of other officers in his department-- no one knows the result of his investigation.

MEDICAL EXAMINER CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DECLARANT - NAME		TERRANCE		YEAKY		DATE OF DEATH		05-08-1996		FOUND*		MALE	
RACE		BLACK		AGE		30		DATE OF BIRTH		11-9-1965		CANADIAN	
CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH		EL RENO		HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION		2 MI. W. OF EL RENO REFORMATORY							
STATE OF DEATH		OKLAHOMA		CITY OF DEATH		U.S.A.							
DEATH CERTIFICATE NUMBER		445-66-0453		OCCUPATION		POLICEMAN							
DECEASED - NAME		ZARAKOV		YEAKY		JUANITA							
DECEASED - NAME		VICKIE JONES		S33 S. FRANCIS EL RENO, OKLAHOMA 73772									
CAUSE OF DEATH		GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE HEAD											
MANNER OF DEATH		SUICIDE											
DATE OF DEATH		05-08-1996		TIME OF DEATH		UNKNOWN		SELF INFLECTED					
LOCATION OF DEATH		FIELD											
LOCATION OF DEATH		2 MI. W. OF EL RENO REFORMATORY											
DEATH DECLARED BY		LARRY E. BALDING M.D.											
DEATH DECLARED BY		901 N. STONEWALL											
DEATH DECLARED BY		OKLAHOMA CITY OK											
DEATH DECLARED BY		73117											
DEATH DECLARED BY		EL RENO OKLA											
DEATH DECLARED BY		RUSSWORM PRYATONGA OKLA 73772											
DEATH DECLARED BY		KENNETH RUSSWORM											
DEATH DECLARED BY		MAY 13 1996											
DEATH DECLARED BY		MAY 13 1996											

State Department of Health

State of Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73162

CERTIFIED COPY MUST
HAVE EMBOSSED SEAL

ROGER C. PIRROG
REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy, original of which is on file in my office, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused official seal to be affixed, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this date.

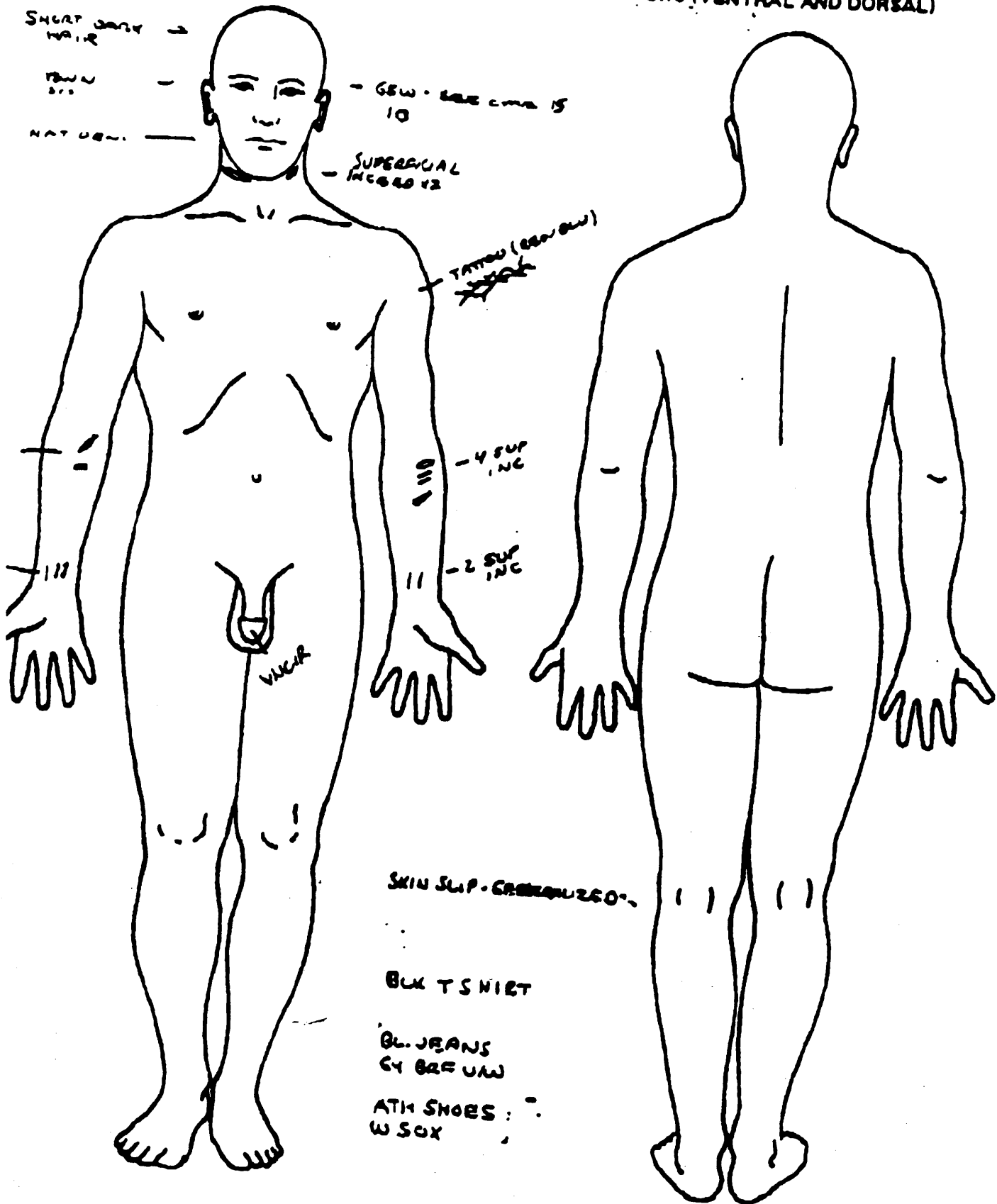
MAY 11 1996

453 06

97

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
 FULL BODY, MALE - ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR VIEWS (VENTRAL AND DORSAL)

PAGE 82



MEARKE, TERRANCE

11SR
 73"

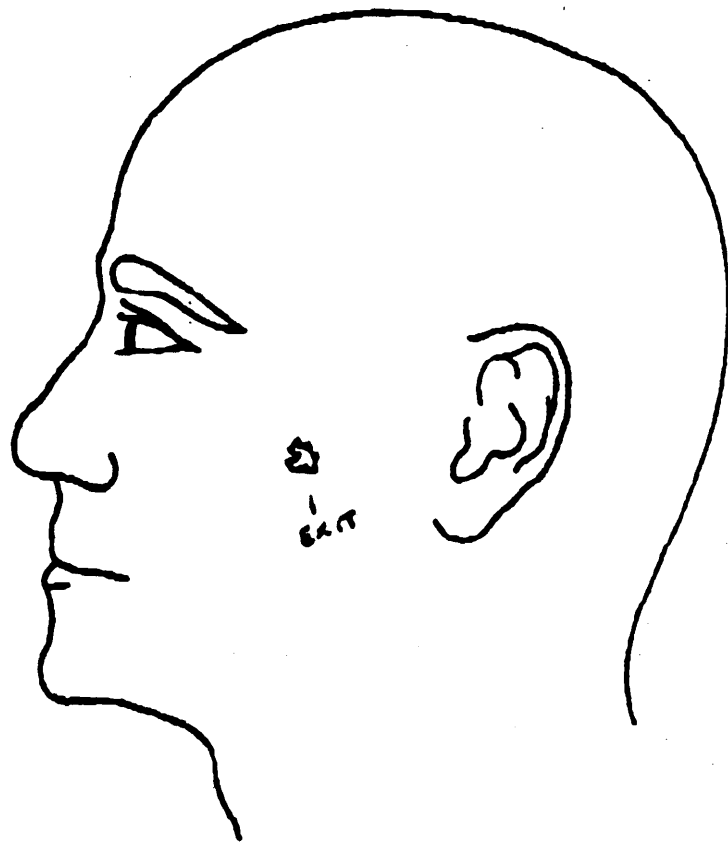
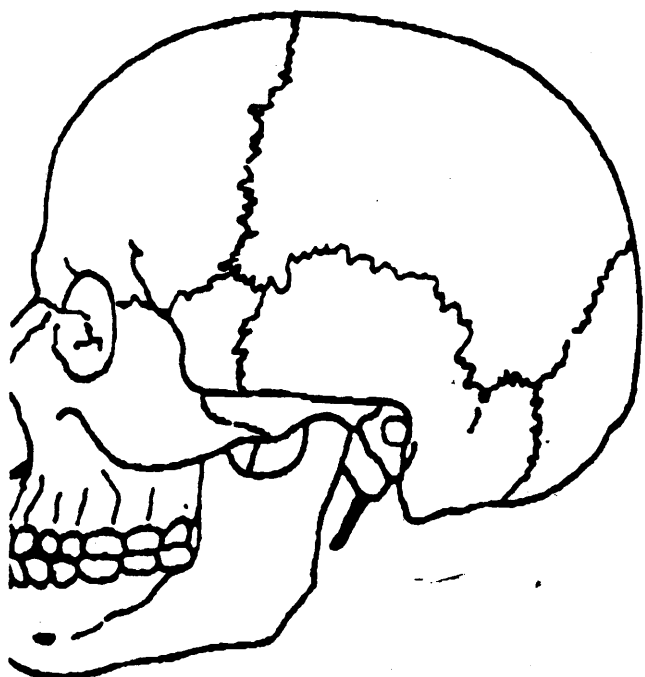
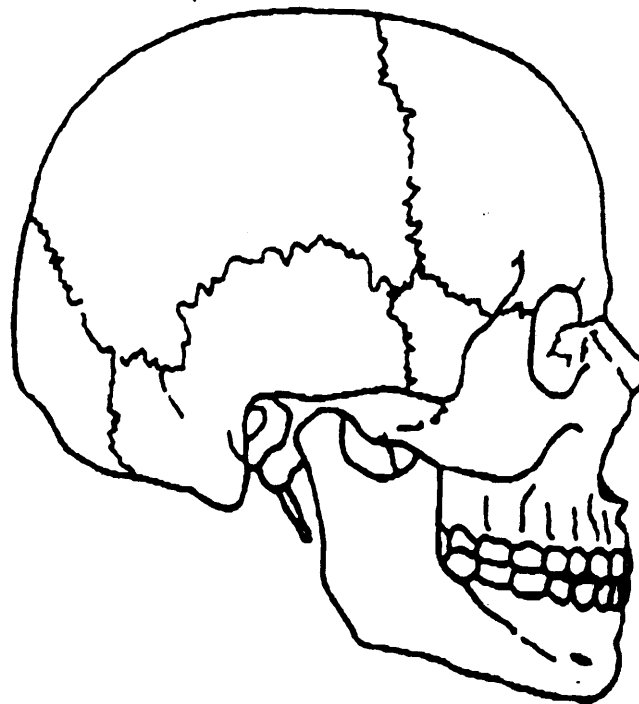
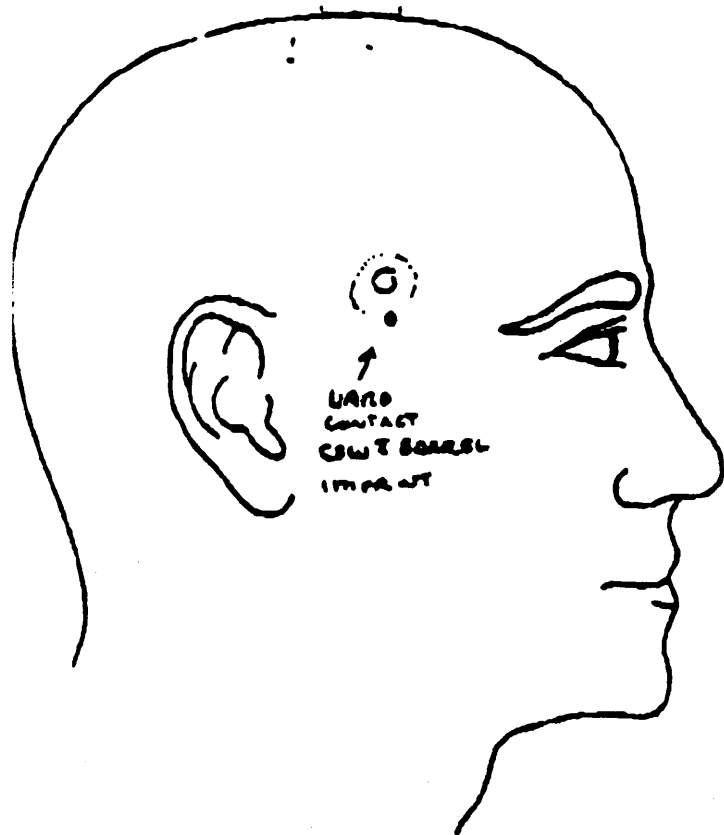
Case No. 9602053

Date 5-9-96

BB (Series 1978)

98

HEAD - SURFACE AND SKELETAL ANATOMY, LATERAL VIEW



10 YEAKES, TERRANCE

Case No. 9602053

1.1R1R / Revise 10781

- E. A. O.

96

99

**WITNESSES
DEVELOPED
BY
INDEPENDENT
INVESTIGATION**

The following witnesses have been developed by independent investigators:

1. A witness saw a Ryder truck followed by a yellow Mercury at 8:35 am at Main and Robinson Sts. on 4/19/95.
 2. A witness saw a brown Chevrolet pick-up containing two or three individuals speed away from the federal building just before the bombing.
 3. A witness saw a caravan of three vehicles before the bombing at 10th and Robinson including a brown Chevrolet pick-up truck and a yellow Mercury. This Witness saw at least four people including dark-skinned men. The cars were stopped at a light.
 4. A witness was almost run over by a yellow Mercury as he left the Journal Record Building the morning of the bombing. He described three people in the car.
 5. On 4/19/95 a witness gave directions to individuals he describes as McVeigh and John Doe II at 8:40 am at 10th and Hudson.
 6. Another witness saw a Ryder truck at Bricktown approximately 8:40 am that morning. He recalls seeing two men in the truck.
 7. A witness ran outside the building as it blew up. He was almost run over by a brown Chevrolet pick-up truck that was pulling away from the front of the building. There were three people in the truck. The driver looked like a Middle Easterner.
 8. One witness ran outside the building after the blast and saw a Middle Easterner grinning from "ear to ear".
 9. One witness recalls seeing John Doe II at the Dreamland Motel in Junction City, Kansas before 4/19/95.
 10. One witness saw the Oklahoma City Police Department bomb-signal truck at the federal building the morning of the blast.
 11. Tom Kessinger saw John Doe II at Elliot's Body Shop. He has now changed his story "after talking with federal prosecutors."
 12. A doctor talked with McVeigh and two other individuals before the bombing.
 13. One witness saw McVeigh and John Doe II at a convenience store in Kansas. The FBI reportedly took her video surveillance tapes and told her she was mistaken about the identity of McVeigh and John Doe II.
 14. One witness saw John Doe II in front of the federal building before the blast.
 15. One witness saw McVeigh and John Doe II at a supermarket where she served them sandwiches several weeks prior to the bombing.
 16. The Sunday before the bombing, one witness in Oklahoma City remembers serving hamburgers to McVeigh and John II.
- Doe II. She and her girlfriend recall seeing a three- vehicle caravan.

Ted Gunderson, former Senior Special Agent in Charge (retired) of the F.B.I. Los Angeles field office, advises the current Attorney General guidelines (Prior to the passage of the New Legislation) on domestic security/terrorism investigations, were adequate and there was no need for further measures.

Summary New Terrorism Bill

H.R. 2703

H.R. 2768

S-735

- 1) Search without warrants
- 2) President labels groups as terrorists
- 3) Illegal taps - legal as long as police felt he was acting in good faith
- 4) Firearms sold - used in crime later, "first person sold" period - 5 years in jail
- 5) Seizure of assets
- 6) Secret evidence - not face your accuser
- 7) Allows the C.I.A. to operate inside the Continental limits of the United States

Senate bill has passed - House bill has passed

Information contained in this report was submitted to the F.B.I. on April 26 and May 18, 1995. Mr. Donald Mc Alvany, Editor of "Mc Alvany Intelligence Advisor," contributed to this report.

Sunday, April 1, 2001

McVeigh's father to not attend execution

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PENDLETON, N.Y. — The father of condemned Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh says he will honor his son's request and stay away from his execution May 16.

"He sent me a letter about his execution and in it Tim said he didn't want me there," Bill McVeigh told The Buffalo News in its Saturday editions, adding that no other family members will attend.

Timothy McVeigh, 32, is scheduled to die on federal death row in Terre Haute, Ind., for the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, which killed 168 people including 19 children.

McVeigh's father told the newspaper he had watched ABC's

"PrimeTime

Thursday", which focused on a new book in which his son admits to the bombing.

"I laid awake half the night," he said.

In the book, titled "American Terrorist: Timothy McVeigh and the Oklahoma City Bombing," a remorseless McVeigh calls the children killed in the bombing "collateral damage."

Details in the book marked the first time McVeigh has publicly and explicitly admitted to the crime.

"He's my son and I love him, but what he did was absolutely wrong, and I have no idea how anyone could do it," the elder McVeigh said.

"It's on my mind 95 percent of the time," he said. "When I'm busy, I'm not thinking about it. I try to keep going. I can't sit home and start

thinking."

Timothy McVeigh, convicted of federal murder charges, has waived appeals and asked a federal judge to set his execution date. If the execution by injection takes place, he will be the first federal inmate put to death since 1963.

Lawyer says McVeigh lied in book

By THOMAS MULLEN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OKLAHOMA CITY — Timothy McVeigh exaggerated his role in the Oklahoma City bombing in a new book in part to protect convicted bombing conspirator Terry Nichols, McVeigh's former lawyer said.

Stephen Jones said Thursday that "American Terrorist: Timothy McVeigh and the Oklahoma City Bombing" is "fundamentally dishonest" and contradicts what McVeigh told him about Nichols' involvement.

Jones said he will revise his own 1998 book, "Others Unknown: The Oklahoma City Bombing Case and Conspiracy," to address some of McVeigh's claims and to show "why the case should not be closed."

In "American Terrorist," written by Buffalo News reporters Lou Michel and Dan Herbeck, McVeigh admits to the 1995 bombing and says he has no remorse for it. He even calls the 19 children killed "collateral damage."

- McVeigh said Nichols helped make the bomb that blew up the Alfred P. Murrah Building, killing 168 people, but McVeigh insisted he carried out the bombing alone.

- Jones said McVeigh hoped to help Nichols, who faces a possible death sentence if convicted of murder in Oklahoma. Nichols was sentenced to life after his federal conviction for manslaughter and conspiracy, but he has not been tried in state court on murder charges.

- The authors of "American Terrorist" based the book on 75 hours of prison interviews with McVeigh and interviews with 150 other people. But Jones said they never checked McVeigh's claims with him, possibly because they wanted to protect their relationship with McVeigh. McVeigh had a falling out with Jones during his trial.

Summary

BLOODY WEDNESDAY

The Day of the Conspirators in Oklahoma City
That Changed the Course of American Democracy

By Ted L. Gunderson and Michael Blair

This story is written from the perspective of retired FBI Senior Special Agent Ted L. Gunderson, an investigator of international reputation with more than 27 years of service to his country, and Michael Blair, a veteran of 35 years as an investigative reporter, who combined their skills and resources to uncover the truth about the fateful Oklahoma City bombing of April 19, 1995.

Gunderson, an authority on counter-terrorism, who retired from the bureau to head the anti-terrorist efforts at the 1979 Pan American Games in Puerto Rico at the request of then-U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell and later foiled a plot by Iranian terrorists to disrupt the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, no longer holds the FBI in high esteem.

This is quite unprecedented, even considering such former agents as Dr. Frederick Whitehurst of the FBI national crime lab, who brought about a national scandal in the midst of the bureau's probe of the Oklahoma City bombing, by revealing a pattern of gross "contamination" and deliberate "alteration" of evidence at the forensic facility.

Such men have attempted to join the ranks of "whistle-blowers," only to have a change of heart at a crucial moment.

Gunderson and Blair as a team are a far cry from the several hundred agents and other personnel who served the veteran FBI agent in his final posting before retirement as Senior Special Agent in Charge of the bureau's Los Angeles Field Office. They have risked careers, reputations and even their lives in an attempt to help halt increasing government abuses.

The Oklahoma City bombing and subsequent court action comprises a test of how successful this team of sleuths has been in revealing that America's government has lost its way, has veered, once again, from a course of honor, integrity and loyalty as mapped by the world's most unique constitution.

Regardless of the fact that America is a country which leads the world in policies referred to as "free speech" and "freedom of the press," there is now no doubt that something is being suppressed regarding what happened in Oklahoma City.

What? Why? Who?

Does anyone seriously believe that two former Army buddies, McVeigh and Nichols, acted alone, as the government contends?

Through gag orders and suppressed testimony, the United States has carefully controlled the information distributed, often as disinformation surreptitiously leaked to the public. But no matter how hard one tries, when there are so many

people involved, information cannot be controlled completely.

What if . . . what if qualified individuals managed to combine their respective investigative skills, combining their findings with documented facts, virtually scattered piece-meal all over the world? Then, the truth would come bubbling to the surface, like a volcano--a force that cannot be controlled.

That is what we have here. The pieces of the puzzle, cut into the tiniest of fragments, have been pieced together to expose the whole picture of that bloody Wednesday in Oklahoma City, the day conspirators, in and out of government, altered the course of American democracy.

Indeed, no one could have said it better than the U.S. prosecution team during the trial of McVeigh. There, the lead prosecutor, Joseph Hartzler, reminded the jury that although there was no actual photograph of the bomber doing the deed, there were enough circumstances, or pieces of the puzzle, which, if put together as a whole, created the necessary picture.

However, Gunderson and Blair have taken those same puzzle pieces and when put together by them they reveal the truth about Oklahoma City, a picture that is far different than that painted by the U.S. Justice Department.

And yet, the Justice Department has not been chastised for creating "a crazy conspiracy theory" with its version of the "finished picture," which few of the knowledgeable in America can totally swallow without gagging. It is not easy

for such Americans to digest their government's deceit and indiscretions.

The government contends that two lone bombers used a crude device concocted of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and fuel oil (ANFO) to successfully devastate the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City, something that too many experts in the field of demolitions maintain scientifically could not be done.

And so, consider these points that unravel the government's "two lone bombers theory," which are detailed, among many others, by Gunderson and Blair in Bloody Wednesday and reveal what really happened in Oklahoma City:

- * During the McVeigh trial, the United States did not call Dave Williams, the Chief of the FBI Explosives Unit and who supervised the Oklahoma City bombing evidence, as a witness. The prosecutors had their reasons.

- * The United States did not call Roger Martz, Chief of Chemistry and Toxicology of the FBI crime lab when evidence was being gathered. Again, the prosecutors had their reasons.

- * The United States did not call Roger Moore, alias Bob Anderson, who was allegedly robbed by co-conspirator Terry Nichols to finance the bombing. Such an important witness was ignored?

- * There was no eyewitness who placed McVeigh at the scene of the bombing, only "Arab-looking" men.

- * Witnesses saw the Ryder rental truck at the Dreamland

Motel, where McVeigh rented a room, the day before "Kling" (allegedly McVeigh) rented the bomb truck.

* There was no ammonium nitrate, one of the more than two-ton bomb's two main ingredients, found on McVeigh's clothing, boots, hands, hair, car, etc.

* There was no PETN, the chemical explosive used in the detonator cord, on McVeigh's hands, boots, hair, automobile steering wheel or shifting lever, although he had supposedly been handling it a brief time earlier at the Murrah building.

* There was no PETN found on McVeigh's knife, which was supposedly used to cut the detonator cord.

* The prills from the ANFO bomb, which were allegedly collected from the scene, were not the same prills in the fertilizer supposedly purchased by Nichols, which was claimed by the government to have been used to make the bomb.

* Two witnesses who composed the artist likeness of the bomber in April 1995 were not allowed to testify at trial and a third witness, who saw the bomber, was allowed to testify although he gave a different description at trial than that which he gave in April 1995.

* The only piece of evidence (Prosecution Exhibit Q507), a 9 by 9-inch piece of plywood supposedly from the Ryder rental truck, was all the FBI had to support the theory that an ANFO bomb was used. It was found on the scene by a civilian and used by the FBI, in violation of the Rules of Evidence and in violation of forensic laboratory policy, as testified to by William Whitehurst, the whistle-blowing FBI

lab scientist. Its authenticity simply could not be substantiated, as Whitehurst had been told when it turned up.

* Q507 had miraculous evidence of ammonium nitrate crystals on it, even though these crystals evaporate in humidity (and there was torrential rain in Oklahoma City while the bombing evidence was waiting to be gathered).

In addition to surviving the rain, the crystals also survived the heat of at least 500 degrees generated by an ANFO bomb--crystals that are destroyed at heat above 200 degrees.

* All scientists, other than the FBI's Bermeister, were precluded from examining Q507 for the miracle crystals.

* The remains of the Murrah building were demolished before a full and impartial investigation could be performed, for no apparent reason other than to be "sensitive to the pain of survivors," who were reminded of the tragedy every time they saw the wrecked building.

Bloody Wednesday explores these points and presents all the evidence, including mounds of which were not presented at trial. Thus, the reader will see a completely different "finished picture" than that presented by the Justice Department.

-0-

The Oklahoma City bombing was a joint CIA-U.S. Army operation that went wrong--tragically and terribly wrong.

The bomb in the Ryder rental truck was an Electro-hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device, often, although not

111

accurately, referred to in ultra-top secret U.S. government scientific circles as a "barometric bomb" (U.S. Government Contract No. DAAA-21-90-C-0045). Other bombs of a less-sophisticated nature were planted on the inside of the building. One exploded and others failed to explode. The total bomb "package" would have leveled the entire building, killing probably everyone within.

Two government informants, Carol Howe and Cary Gagan, alerted the BATF and FBI, respectively, well in advance of the bombing that it was going to happen. A third warned the Secret Service guarding President Bill Clinton. He was ignored and the agent informed thus died in the blast.

McVeigh was recruited into the CIA after his Army service, including a tour of duty in the Persian Gulf War, with evidence uncovered by Gunderson and his associate that he was manipulated under the government's top secret MK ULTRA mind-control program, which, contrary to reports, was not closed down decades ago.

Andreas Strassmier, a known German intelligence agent, was involved. He came to the United States to act as an adviser for the Department of Justice and worked his way into a neo-Nazi compound in Oklahoma, known as Elohim City. Both Strassmier and McVeigh were in contact with another conspirator, Michael Brescia. Howe believes Brescia is the mysterious John Doe No. 2.

But there was more than one John Doe No. 2. Another conspirator was an American Indian from an upstate New York

reservation.

McVeigh, Strassmier, Brescia and others plotted the bombing through their close ties with Elohim City.

Head of the neo-Nazi compound is self-annointed Rev. Robert Millar, whom it turns out was an informant for the FBI and another government source of prior information about the plotters.

Phone records disclosed at trial revealed that both McVeigh and Brescia were regular callers of Strassmier at Elohim City.

After the bombing, Strassmier returned to Germany.

The American Indian was introduced by McVeigh to an FBI informant at a survivalist exposition in Seattle a year before the bombing and later identified as being with McVeigh and Nichols by two Missouri real estate agents. So good was their description to the FBI that a bureau artist composed a remarkably detailed drawing of the man, which the FBI is still circulating around the nation, although they claim there is no elusive John Doe No. 2.

Others in government know the full identity of the Native American conspirator, including his name and where he has gone to elude those seeking him. This will be revealed in Bloody Wednesday by Gunderson and Blair.

The purpose of the operation was to hasten the passage of a counter-terrorism bill before Congress, which gave the federal government incredibly expanded powers--even superseding the protections guaranteed by the U.S.

Constitution that limit and control government--all under the guise of providing "public safety" and purported anti-terrorism activity.

The bill was found necessary by elements within the government because of the fact there is a rising movement of discontent between the American people and their government--rising discontent that it was feared could reach a point where "extraordinary measures" would be needed to control it.

That discontent is seen as threatening those in positions of power, who needed restrictive legislation to bolster and protect their coveted places in society, their jobs, their assets and their lifestyles, but mostly their power over others beneath them in the social structure in America.

It can be said, and many civil libertarians agree, that America is rapidly becoming--hastened along by the counter-terrorism bill and a further restricting anti-crime bill--reduced to the same conditions that existed in Nazi Germany when Hitler seized power.

The fact is that through this restrictive legislation, coupled with executive orders signed by the president in lieu of constitutionally-enacted legislation, the Executive Branch of government has secured sufficient power, alone and unto itself, to be just one step away from dictatorship--really a fascist government by decree.

No one can deny the fact that acts of Congress, harmoniously and carefully enacted since 1933, and

presidential executive orders have evolved the American government from a united republic, with 50 independent state governments, into one massive, all-powerful federal behemoth.

Some now call it a "benevolent dictatorship," although what's left of the family of Randy Weaver, the survivors of the innocent children of Waco and the victims of other excessive use of federal powers may question the benevolence.

What has created the animosity between America's government and its citizens, resulting in the perceived threat of "domestic terrorism," about which government leaders complain? What was used as evidence that McVeigh "hated" the government that awarded him two medals for valor for service in the Persian Gulf War? Or, did he really hate the government? Could he in fact have been working for government in the interest of "National Security?"

Consider this:

* Original newscasts by local Oklahoma City channels 4 and 9, broadcast to the entire nation, reported that the Oklahoma City Police Department bomb squad had removed two undetonated "military bombs" from the shattered building and then called the U.S. Army to neutralize them. Witnesses state that they had seen the Oklahoma City Police Department bomb squad across the street from the Murrah building at 7:30 a.m. on April 19, 1995.

Two years later, during the state grand jury probe in July 1997, a grand jury witness, V. Z. Lawton from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, testified that

General Services Administration employees had been sent up from Texas the day before the bombing and were in the process of inspecting the building as part of a "security check."

During the Federal grand jury probe, grand juror Hoppy Heidelberg stated the government was covering up the facts of the case. He claims that the attorney controlling the Federal grand jury would not allow him to ask questions about John Doe No. 2. He believes that a John Doe No. 2 does in fact exist and was involved in the bombing, with government knowledge.

* The government initially reported a car bomb was responsible for the destruction, an ANFO bomb of 1000 pounds. Within a week, the ANFO bomb had grown to 2500 pounds, and ultimately reached, in stages, 4800 pounds, and the fuel oil component was upgraded to highly volatile "racing fuel."

* As the bomb grew in size so did the vehicle transporting it--from a car to one of Ryder's largest vans, although even at trial the government prosecutors could not seem to provide evidence to substantially establish either the size of the bomb or the vehicle.

* After an "all points bulletin", just minutes after the bombing, was put out by the FBI for "two Middle East-looking men" seen leaving the area of the bombed building in a Chevrolet pickup truck, the FBI decided it was only "two co-conspirators" who master-minded the entire episode.

* President Clinton soon announced that the militia was responsible. He blamed talk radio show hosts, who were taking

him to task for his scandal-wracked administration, for fomenting violence, e.g. "hate talk."

* Within 90 minutes of the bombing, McVeigh, the "master-mind," was stopped by an Oklahoma State Highway Patrol officer for not having a license plate on the rear of his car. McVeigh, who had supposedly just blown up the building and killed 168 people, meekly handed over his concealed handgun, which he legally carried, to the lone highway patrolman.

* When McVeigh was jailed after his arrest on the highway his possessions logged in by a jailer included an exposed roll of film, which was later "picked up" by an FBI agent and then disappeared. What was recorded on that film?

* The University of Oklahoma, Department of Geology, Norman, Oklahoma, issued a press release that there were two "ground swells," indicating there had been two explosions. An inquiry by Gunderson determined that immediately following the bombing five members of the media, including ABC television news, visited the university and were furnished details, along with the seismograph. Gunderson obtained a copy of the seismograph and sent more than 200 faxes of it throughout the nation.

The university established that the first ground swell occurred at 09:02:03 a.m. and then, ten seconds later, another at 09:02:13. Gunderson sent faxes because the media was not reporting the information.

Appearing before the grand jury in September 1997, a key

official from the university appeared and testified that there were not two explosions, although he was unable to explain the reason for the two groundswells. He was not the only official or witness in the case to change his story. Oklahoma State Rep. Charles Key, who was responsible for getting the local grand jury seated by public petition, provided evidence of intimidation of witnesses.

* Then surfaced Michael Riconosciuto, whose family formerly owned the Hercules Manufacturing Company in California's Silicon Valley. One of the world's foremost explosives' experts and a brilliant scientist, who started as a child prodigy and then went on to secretly serve the CIA on several projects, including the invention of the Electro-Hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device, said in a taped interview with Gunderson and co-author Blair that an ANFO bomb did not destroy the Murrah building.

He stated that his "barometric bomb" was responsible for the explosion. This explained the absence of unexploded ANFO mixture spattered all about the building and surrounding area, which would have been the case with an ANFO bomb, known to be a "dirty," not particularly effective explosive due to much of its component mixture failing to detonate. Interestingly, McVeigh and his co-horts found this to be the case when experimenting with an ANFO bomb made in a coffee can.

The unique characteristic feature of the barometric bomb is that it creates two explosions, milli-seconds apart, the

first unleashing a white chemical cloud followed by the second and a dark cloud of smoke. It is a highly-classified bomb known only to the government, which Riconosciuto explained that only ten people in the world would be able to assemble. He said the bomb is under government contract (DAAA-21-90-C-0045) with Dynamite Nobel, Inc., of Salt Lake City, Utah.

An inquiry was sent to the Army's Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey and asked for a copy of the contract. It was not forthcoming.

* A lady, who was in the building at the time of the explosion, appeared on CNN News the day after the bombing. She said everything was white and then everything became dark, further suggestive of the pattern of the multiple-detonation barometric device.

* Two bombing survivors were interviewed by the Gunderson team, one who had been on the seventh floor of the building and the other on the eighth floor. Each stated emphatically that there were two explosions, milli-seconds apart. They were asked to demonstrate the sound. They each described it as a "boom . . . BOOM!"

The first explosion of the device releases a cloud of liquid ammonium nitrate and other chemicals, which is then electrically charged. Then the cloud of electrically-charged gas is detonated, creating massive destruction. The bomb is highly directional.

The bomb is similar, although extremely advanced, to a

fuel-air explosive device, often referred to as a "daisy cutter," which was used both in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf War. It was highlighted in the film, Outbreak, about the spread in a small California town of a deadly viral disease from Africa, the bomb being used to "sterilize" the area infected. The difference is that the Riconosciuto device utilizes a system of electrically charging the gaseous cloud, multiplying the explosive result.

When the barometric bomb was tested, Army demolition experts were astounded by the force of the explosion, particularly after members of the demolition team were gravely injured and killed.

At that point, the bomb was given the highest government secrecy classification by order of President Ronald Reagan, personally.

Parts of the bomb, including detonator components, were taken by the CIA from a warehouse maintained by Reconosciuto's company in the state of Washington. The contents of the warehouse were hauled away in trucks. A previous attempt to break into the building was foiled by police.

* An Oklahoma state assemblyman was interviewed and stated he was looking out of the fifth floor window of the Oklahoma Capital Building in the direction of the Murrah building when the detonation occurred. He said he saw a "white cloud rise about 150 feet above the ground, followed immediately by a dark spiraling cloud."

* A rescue worker was interviewed who said he had never seen anything like it. The concrete, he said, was reduced to "sawdust." He said they needed shovels and wheelbarrows to clean it up. He explained that he expected to see chunks of concrete, but in this case there were few.

* A survivor was interviewed on TV immediately following the bombing. He stated the building shook. He then got under a desk and next the windows blew in. Characteristic of the barometric bomb, the white chemical cloud would blow the windows in and permeate the building, then be detonated by the second blast, creating the dark cloud and destruction that would appear to have been caused by a device within the structure.

* Riconosciuto explained that an active BATF agent told him the tagants from the Oklahoma City bombing match the barometric bomb developed by his family's Hercules Manufacturing Company. Federal agents, Riconosciuto said in his interview with Gunderson and Blair, had been in contact with him about the bombing a number of times since the explosion in Oklahoma City.

* Riconosciuto indicated that neither defendant in the bombing case, McVeigh nor Nichols, had the knowledge or ability to assemble the bomb.

* Shortly after the bombing, a retired U.S. Army munitions officer visited the officers' club at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and became involved in a conversation with active army officers. They were discussing the Oklahoma City bombing

and the active officers discussed participation in the incident. They stated it was classified "National Security" so they could never go public with the information.

* A lady recognized a BATF agent standing across the street from the federal building immediately following the bombing. She asked about his whereabouts at the time of the explosion. He told her that the BATF agents were informed of a bomb scare the day before and were told they didn't have to report for work on April 19.

One BATF agent, who was lauded for his supposed heroics in trying to save people during the bombing, claimed injuries sustained when the elevator he was in fell several floors. Elevator inspectors, in Oklahoma City to inspect the building's elevators, rushed to the building at the time of the explosion and found that none of the elevators had fallen.

* An FBI report shortly after the bombing indicated that Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating discovered the axle from the Ryder rental truck, which allowed agents to trace the vehicle. Then, it was reported that an FBI agent had found it. As it turned out, at the McVeigh trial it was determined that the axle was found when it supposedly came flying through the air and crashed into an automobile owned by a man who worked in a nearby apartment complex.

No one has ever found the truck's huge V-8 engine, which could not have been vaporized by the blast. And that engine would determine the exact type of truck involved. There could

be a good reason for that determination not being made.

Not long after, Gov. Keating's brother, Martin, made a few news ripples locally when it was discovered by the press that he had written a book, The Final Jihad, which detailed several major events, including the bombing of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City by Arab terrorists (an event which the FBI admitted having foreknowledge of during the trial of the perpetrators) and the bombing of a federal building in the nation's mid-West. Interestingly, the book was written before the events.

Martin Keating later said in a radio interview that he had gained the information during a visit to the FBI's operations center in Washington, arranged by his brother, the governor, a former FBI agent and U.S. Attorney.

* Roger Moore, the Arkansas gun dealer who was allegedly robbed by Nichols of guns, money and other valuables to finance the bombing, was revealed to the court as "Bob Anderson" during McVeigh's trial. FBI informant, Cary Gagan, had earlier, through letters to the FBI, the press and a lawsuit publicly filed in January 1997, identified "Bob Anderson," aka Roger Moore, as a fellow FBI informant.

During the trial, McVeigh's attorney, Stephen Jones, ridiculed the discrepancies in the story of the robbery. Moore/Anderson was never called to testify at the trial, although the theft of his valuables supposedly financed the bombing.

* Later, at the trial of Nichols, it was exposed by the

defendant's attorney, Michael Tigar, that the FBI had rigged evidence in the case. One example was a rigged list of firearms stolen from Moore's Royal, Arkansas, residence, a list provided by his live-in girlfriend who travels about the gun show circuit with him, posing as his sister. The list she had supposedly composed included a Ruger rifle, legally purchased a year before the bombing by Nichols, but it became one of a number of guns confiscated at his home by FBI agents. How did the firearms get on a list of guns supposedly stolen from the Moore home? Obviously, they had to originate from a list of the guns confiscated from the Nichols' home by FBI agents, with someone at the bureau failing to check all of the serial numbers, closely.

* Two days after McVeigh's arrest the government released artist conceptions of John Doe 1 and John Doe 2. Descriptions were obtained from employees of Elliott's Body Shop, where the Ryder truck had been rented. However, these employees were precluded from testifying at the trial. Why? Because the descriptions given at the time of the bombing did not match the descriptions of the defendants? Further, the government later asserted that there was no John Doe 2 with McVeigh when he rented the truck, and to explain away the second man the government suggested that the employees were mistaken; they were mixing up the Kling, aka McVeigh, transaction with men who had come into the rental shop the next day. A soldier named Bunting from Fort Riley, Kansas, had come into the shop with a friend. That was the day after

Kling, who was allegedly McVeigh, rented the bomb truck, or so the FBI claimed.

* Information was released by the media that an attendant at a Firestone store parking lot saw a Ryder truck in his lot in Oklahoma City from 8:25 a.m. to 8:35 a.m. on the morning of the bombing. The attendant identified McVeigh as the driver and John Doe 2, fitting the description of the Native American conspirator, as the passenger.

* Gunderson developed a source that identified McVeigh with a person who resembled John Doe 2 in Kingman, Arizona, prior to the bombing.

* A source was found that identified John Doe 2 with McVeigh at the Dreamland Motel in Junction City, Kansas, the weekend before the bombing.

* Another source claims McVeigh did not flunk out of Special Forces, as widely reported, but was one of ten outstanding soldiers picked to work for the CIA during operations against "its competition." This would explain why McVeigh displayed no concern during his trial--why he whispered to his sister that it was "alright" when the death penalty was announced and why he flashed the peace sign to the jurors after they condemned him to die.

* Prior to the Oklahoma City bombing, Mark Koernke, leader of the controversial right-wing Michigan Militia, advised a confidential source that McVeigh was with the CIA. He stated that McVeigh attempted to become involved with the Michigan Militia but they refused to admit him into the

group. Koernke tipped the source, who is in the Texas Militia, to be alert for McVeigh, since McVeigh intended to go from Michigan to Texas--or Oklahoma.

* Strong evidence indicates that McVeigh was placed in the MK ULTRA program, the CIA's venture into mind-control. This is based on the fact that Dr. Louis "Jolly" West, head of the Psychiatric Department of U.C.L.A., has visited McVeigh while he was incarcerated in both Oklahoma and Jefferson County, Colorado, prior to trial. West is the foremost mind control expert in America and is a known CIA asset.

Consistent with the elements necessary to recruit a candidate susceptible to mind control, it is noted that during the sentencing phase of McVeigh's trial his neighbors, teachers and army supervisors all agreed to the same thing, that being: McVeigh obeyed orders no matter what.

* Gene "Chip" Tatum, a former CIA agent, while incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institute in Englewood, Colorado, observed construction on April 5, 1995. He asked what the addition was for and was told it was being built to hold bombing suspects who were expected at a future date.

* In connection with the fact that the Oklahoma City Fire Department was on notice the day of the bombing and that BATF offices were 90 percent empty, Motions to Compel evidence were required before the prosecution at McVeigh's trial would cooperate in pre-trial discovery regarding this

evidence.

* McVeigh's Motions to Compel evidence asked for disclosure of documents which suggested that the bombing was perpetrated by "others unknown" and that the FBI knew that someone had planned to bomb the federal building on April 19, 1995, but the FBI did nothing about it.

* During McVeigh's trial a witness, who was at the Dreamland Motel on the Sunday before the bombing truck was rented, said she saw a "white Corsica" car outside of the room which had a second Ryder truck in front of it.

FBI informant, Cary Gagan, claimed in his lawsuit against the government that he was involved with the group that was orchestrating the bombing. He indicated he had rented a white Corsica.

A Ryder rental truck of the same type supposedly used in the bombing and what appears to be a white Corsica were photographed from the air, prior to the bombing, where they were parked in a secret enclosed compound at an Army National Guard base near Baggs, Oklahoma, east of Oklahoma City, near the Arkansas border. A spokesman at the base told Blair that the project, which had been closed down, was being conducted by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), a top secret Defense Department agency with links to the Reconosciuto "barometric bomb" project.

* Voir Dire--jury selection--discloses that even though "randomly selected" more than half of the potential jurors for McVeigh's trial had personal or professional ties to the

federal government. All were asked questions to reveal their political beliefs, their feelings about the IRS and whether or not they were aware of "conspiracy theories." A similar process was used when the Nichols jury was selected.

* During opening statements of the McVeigh trial on March 31, 1997, Stephen Jones, McVeigh's attorney, conspicuously abandoned his previously disclosed assertions and his demeanor was suddenly quiet and disinterested, as opposed to passionate and energetic during pre-trial proceedings.

The defense appeared to let go of opportunities to defend McVeigh when they did not call the witnesses who saw what had to be a second Ryder truck and did not call witnesses who saw three men leave the Ryder truck when it was parked in front of the Murrah building on the morning of the bombing.

-- Jones failed to object to the government presentation of theories, using hearsay and unfounded theory, and then he earned the criticism of professional criminal defense attorneys who express the opinion that he was inept, allowing evidence that should have been omitted. Indeed, Jones did not object to repetitive, redundant, excessive, emotional, gut-wrenching testimony from survivors of the bombing, when a simple stipulation would have avoided the emotional testimony which clearly prejudiced the jury.

* The defense failed to call those expert witnesses who recognized that the characteristics of the bombed building

were not consistent with an ANFO bomb.

* The court sealed more than 50 percent of the evidence to keep it from public view, and then completely suppressed testimony of certain witnesses.

* Carol Howe, who was on the defendant's witness list, was precluded from testifying. The very morning that she was to testify, about her being an informant for the BATF within the neo-Nazi Elohim City compound, the court suppressed her testimony and she was sent home.

Later, McVeigh's defense team filed a motion to include her testimony in the appeal as a sealed "Offer of Proof" that the FBI had prior knowledge of the bombing and its plotters.

Why was Howe's testimony hidden from the public? Why did the government suddenly file a stipulation on the morning that she was sent home, which allowed McVeigh's defense team to provide evidence that completely discredited Michael Fortier, who had prior knowledge of the supposed conspiracy involving McVeigh and Nichols but was given immunity from prosecution for turning state's evidence.

Indeed, the prosecution filed two more motions to suppress Howe from testifying at her own trial, where she faced charges of making bomb threats, conspiracy and possession of unregistered bomb devices.

Howe reported to her BATF handlers regularly while she was at Elohim City, reporting, among other things, that Strassmire's group had intended to blow up a federal building and that they had cased the Murrah building in Oklahoma City

in November-December 1994 and again in February 1995. Howe has since passed no less than 17 polygraph tests. She was also found not guilty of the trumped-up federal charges that followed her public revelations about being an informant and government foreknowledge of the bombing.

* Why was it necessary to pressure McVeigh's sister, Jennifer, to testify, to the extent that she was tricked into thinking she needed immunity in exchange for her testimony? Why was the FBI allowed to use interrogation techniques on the young woman that are considered, by experts, to be "psychological torture."

* Why was Lori Fortier, Michael Fortier's wife, trained by the U.S. Attorneys to present carefully canned testimony?

* Why were the reasons not brought out by the defense that the government did not call as witnesses Dave Williams, chief of the FBI's explosives unit, and Roger Martz, chief of chemistry and toxicology at the FBI lab, both of whom were involved in handling evidence in the case? Both had been fired by the bureau for incompetence.

* Why did the defense abandon presentation of their investigative findings which linked Edwin Angeles, a Filipino terrorist, and Ramzi Yousef, the mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, to Nichols, McVeigh's supposed partner in the crime? The defense had material indicating that an informant, Emad A. Salem, a former Egyptian Army officer, was in the terrorist group that blew up the World Trade Center. The leader, Yousef, was trained by the CIA.

* Why did the defense team and Sen. Arlen Spectre of Pennsylvania ignore a 167-page report prepared by Gunderson on the bombing, revealing facts necessary to investigate the true nature of the bomb and, perhaps, the true source of the bomb?

* Why did Jones blatantly say that "dead men don't talk" when he summed up the arguments at the sentencing hearing? What did he mean when he said that McVeigh "might talk" if he was left alive?

* The trial was an illustration of how constitutional rights have been superseded by recently enacted crime statutes, ironically resulting from the Oklahoma City bombing. It illustrates how a court can now deal with "thought" crimes and opinions.

After reading Bloody Wednesday readers will face some burning questions?

Among them:

Has a sacrifice of personal freedom for the "public safety and welfare" gone too far in the case of the new counter-terrorism and anti-crime legislation?

Was the public deceived into demanding these new protections--or did we really need them?

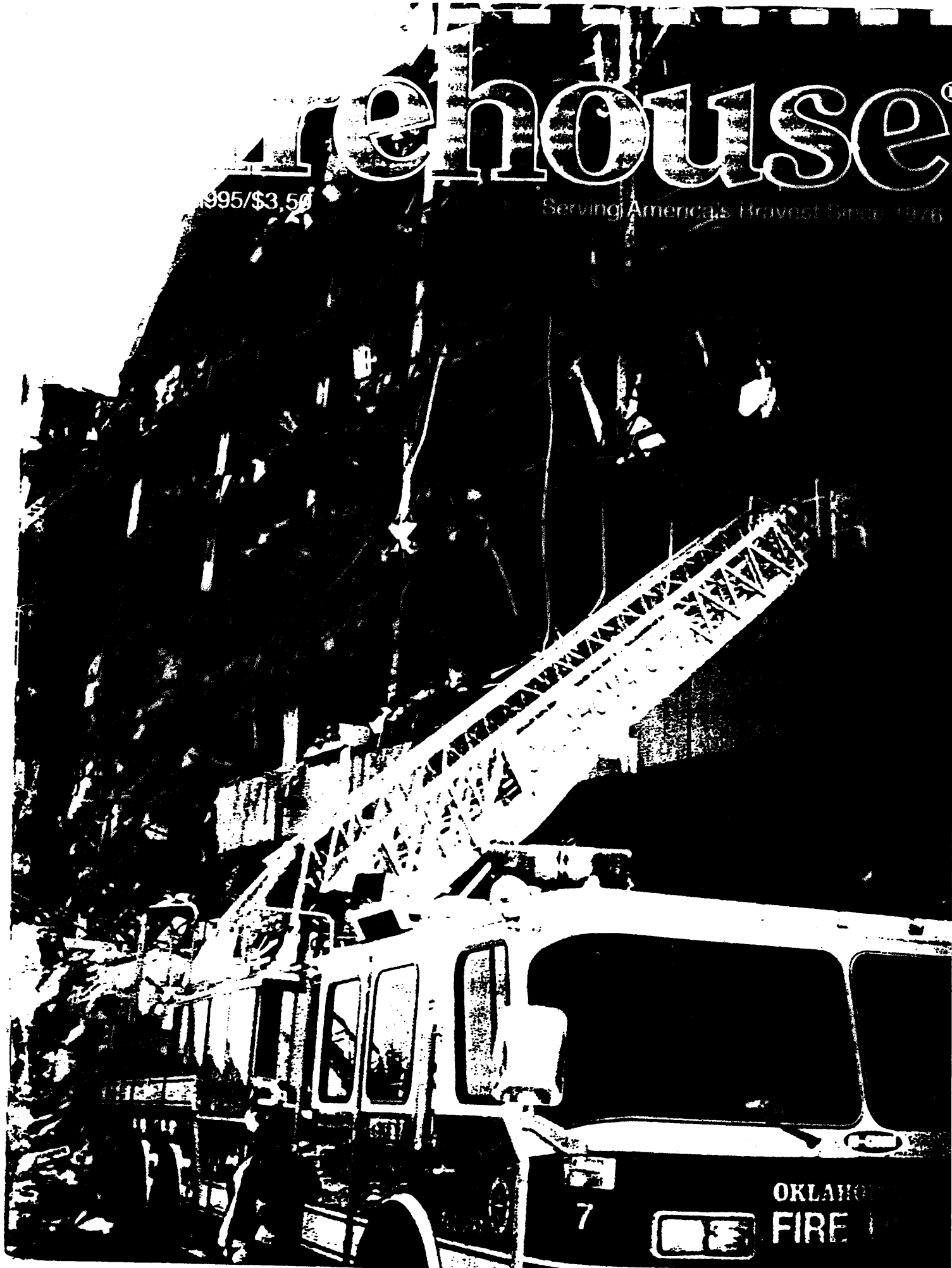
Was the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building America's version of the Reichstag fire that allowed the consolidation of the power of the Hitler dictatorship?

Was Ayn Rand warning Americans to protect their standard of freedom--lest America become another Nazi Germany?

Warehouse

\$995/\$3,500

Serving America's Harvest Since 1976



Inside Firehouse[®]

September 1995

18 Disaster In The Heartland

Harvey Eisner reports on the fire service's response to the biggest terrorist incident in U.S. history, operating for 17 days in Oklahoma City.

34 Observations From Ground Zero

Mike Wieder provides an eyewitness account from the scene of the blast.

44 Phoenix USAR Team

Tim Simmons focuses on Phoenix's FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force.

52 The Role Of FEMA's USAR Incident Support Team

Larry Collins tells why a disaster management is crucial to safe and effective rescue operations.

72 Bombing Puts CISD To The Test

Don Forsyth reports on the use of critical incident stress debriefing.

78 Lifting Debris By Crane

Sam Melissi and Dan McDonough spotlight the use of heavy equipment.

84 USAR Task Forces

Rocco DiFrancesco answers the questions: Who are all those people working at the disaster scene? What do they do?

94 Collapse Search And Rescue

Vincent Dunn describes how techniques devised by British firefighters during the German blitz of World War II are used for rescue operations today.

100 Action Plans For Collapse Incidents

Dennis L. Rubin recounts two disasters and the ways in which they were mitigated.

104 Initial Control Of Collapse Scenes

Pete Lund reports on how a few smart moves can prevent further tragedy early on at a collapse.

108 Explosives: What Firefighters Must Know

Mike Pickett outlines information that firefighters need when dealing with explosives.

112 Hazards Of Concrete Construction

Francis L. Brannigan points out the dangers firefighters face when responding to collapses involving concrete structures.

116 Street Management At Explosions & Collapses

John Norman outlines the proper placement of apparatus and assignments for personnel to operate effectively.

119 Confined Space Rescue Training

Paul Hashagen, Russell Accardi and Michael T. Reimer describe a model program in Florida created at a low cost, but paying big dividends.

122 Collapse Operations Through History

Paul Hashagen recalls the fire service's earliest efforts to manage collapses.

126 Terrorism In America

Paul Hashagen describes the perils that firefighters face because of terrorists.

130 Ammonium Nitrate & The Texas City Disaster

Harry R. Carter, Ph.D., recounts the massive explosion in 1947.

134 The K.C. Skywalk Collapse

William Keith recalls the monumental rescue effort.

137 Expect The Unexpected

Butch Cobb and Michael K. Loch provide an account that proves that fire scenes can hide dangerous secrets.

142 Pump Pressure Governors For Electronic Engines

Robert J. Barraclough offers a new twist to a proven system for the pumping of firefighting apparatus.

Departments

7 As Firehouse Sees It
By Harvey Eisner

8 Forum

12 Fire Politics
By Hal Bruno

16 EMS
By Rich Adams

144 Hazmat Studies
By Robert Burke

148 Tools, Techniques & Innovations
By Paul Hashagen

150 Fire Wire

151 Fire Law
By Steve Blackstone

152 Command Post
By Harry R. Carter, Ph.D.

154 New Deliveries

156 Rekindles

158 Calendar

159 Fire Medicine
By Kurt Ullman

162 Scuttlebutt

164 New Products

166 Industry News

176 Parting Shot

On the Cover

Oklahoma City Fire Department Truck 7 positions its 95-foot elevating platform for access to the west side of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building to search for survivors after a tremendous explosion ripped apart the nine-story structure and the surrounding neighborhood on April 19, 1995. Extensive coverage of the incident is featured in this issue.

Photo by Steve George

Dedication

This issue of *Firehouse* is dedicated to Firefighter Bill Buttram, 31, and Firefighter Josh Oliver, 18, of the Kuna Rural Fire Department in Idaho, who died in the line of duty, July 1995.



ABP



(ISSN 0145-4064)



ATF: Fire Service Ally Under Attack

Part of the fallout from the Oklahoma City bombing has been harsh scrutiny of the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) and their handling of the Branch Davidian incident near Waco, TX. Of concern to the fire service is what, if anything, happens to ATF as a result of this latest investigation.

It came about because Timothy McVeigh, the accused perpetrator of the Oklahoma bombing, may have been seeking revenge for the ATF's raid on the Branch Davidian compound and the FBI assault that ended the 51-day siege with 80 people dying in a raging fire. The National Rifle Association (NRA), militia leaders and others who believe in conspiracy theories cited the Waco disaster as an example of the federal government being out of control. That was enough for their friends in Congress to call for special hearings by two House subcommittees.

Some House members were motivated by a genuine desire to learn more and answer lingering questions about what went wrong at Waco. But some were committed to helping the NRA carry out its long-running vendetta against ATF while others wanted to embarrass the Clinton administration and, if possible, link the Waco attack decision directly to the president. They failed on that score; Attorney General Janet Reno once again took full responsibility for the decision making, and no one could prove otherwise.

Nor was anyone able to find evidence of a government conspiracy. However, the FBI and ATF took some hard criticism for exercising questionable judgment and acting on incomplete or erroneous information at the start and finish of the Branch Davidian episode — which stands as a human tragedy regardless of who's to blame. A lot of people died near Waco, including inno-

Hal Bruno, a Firehouse® contributing editor, is the ABC News political director and served many years as a volunteer firefighter.

The "Good Old Boys" incident and the Waco issue have whetted the appetite of those who want to destroy the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms as an independent branch of federal law enforcement.

cent children, and there were miscalculations on all sides.

What came through at the hearings is that the Branch Davidians did the killing. The actions of law enforcement officers may have triggered the ambush of ATF agents in the initial raid and the setting of the fatal fire when the FBI attacked on the final day, but it was the Branch Davidians who were responsible for the deaths of their own people. They were NOT a peaceful religious sect merely seeking to worship in their own way; they were a band of fanatics armed with heavy weapons and David Koresh, their leader, engaged in criminal practices that gave law enforcement good reason to arrest him.

As it has from the start, all of the evidence clearly shows that cult members set the fires that engulfed the compound when the FBI tried to end the siege. Koresh and the Branch Davidians committed a horrifying act of mass murder and mass suicide. The only debatable point is whether the FBI should have known their intentions and used different tactics.

As for ATF, its tarnished image took additional blows when media stories (planted by militia members) revealed that some ATF personnel had attended an annual "Good Old Boys" picnic where racist activities took place. This followed other charges that agents had acted improperly on previous raids and

allegations that a pattern of racism and sexual harassment existed within the agency — which only adds to the difficulty of defending ATF against those who would like to put it out of business.

In past troubles, it has been the fire service that came forward to help save ATF from its enemies. This column has always been a defender of ATF because of the superb job it does in helping local fire departments solve arson cases. However, we do not condone or make excuses for the misbehavior of some ATF personnel; we can only trust that the leadership is taking strong action to correct its internal problems. And, there has to be a close supervision to make sure it doesn't occur again.

In fact, that has to happen if the fire service is going to continue to be ATF's strongest supporter. It's my personal opinion that we should continue in that role because the fire service needs ATF. Fire department arson investigators who have worked with the ATF response teams have nothing but praise and thanks for their skill and cooperation. Last year 4,000 arsonists were arrested as a result of ATF's assistance or initiative in clearing cases. ATF deserves support because every arsonist taken off the street is one less threat to the lives of firefighters and the citizens they protect.

But defending ATF will be a lost cause if the agency doesn't get its house in order without delay. A Senate subcommittee plans to hold hearings on the "Good Old Boys" incident and there will be some ugly pictures and testimony. That and the Waco issue have whetted the appetite of those who want to destroy ATF as an independent branch of federal law enforcement. ATF's enemies failed in the House hearings, but they will keep trying. Today more than ever, ATF needs support from the fire service and the fire service should continue to respond as it has in the past.

One final note: whatever may have gone wrong at Waco, it doesn't justify the cowardly act of terrorism that killed 168 innocent people in Oklahoma City.



134

Disaster In The

Fire Service Comes To The Forefront Following T

By HARVEY EISNER

22. Editor's note: The Oklahoma City Fire Department, along with numerous city, county, state and federal agencies, operated for 17 days at the site of a terrorist bombing. The death toll stands at 168. To date, 640 injuries have been recorded, including 39 injuries to rescue workers. More than 60 cars were damaged or destroyed. At least 460 buildings sustained damage and over 60 buildings received heavy damage. Estimates of property loss are at least \$250 million. Thousands of rescue workers and civilian volunteers operated during the incident. With all that activity, Firehouse® can only begin to scratch the surface of what occurred during that period. There is no intent to exclude any part of the operation or any rescuers who worked during the operation, but space limitations preclude us from telling every aspect of the story. Final documentation of the incident by the Oklahoma City Fire Department of the incident is scheduled for completion in early 1996.

The Oklahoma City Fire Department has just under 1,000 firefighters who operate 33 engines, 13 ladders and six squads from 33 stations with six district chiefs. The department protects 500,000 people in a 621-square-mile area and is the first-responding agency for medical emergencies.

In 1989, following the death of three firefighters in a flashover, residents approved a plan to increase the city's sales tax by three-quarters of one cent, with the extra revenue to be split between the fire and police departments. This let the fire department hire 200 firefighters, build five new stations, buy equipment and apparatus and provide money for skill pay, tuition reimbursement, educational incentives and benefits. For

1995 this will generate an extra \$23 million for the fire department, above and beyond the current general budget, which is being cut this year. Plans to consolidate six rescue squads into three that had been proposed before the explosion are facing opposition — money from the sales tax cannot be used to replace those funds.

In July 1994 some 60 people from every department and agency in city government, including the assistant city manager, attended a disaster management course at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD.

Department staffing is as follows:

- Engine — Minimum three, maximum four.
- Truck — Minimum three, maximum four.
- Rescue squad — Minimum three, maximum four.
- One to three portable radios per rig.
- Shift — 24 hours on, 24 hours off, 24 hours on, 24 hours off, 24 hours on, 96 hours off.
- Dispatch — Minimum four, maximum five.
- First-alarm response for a

Photos courtesy of Oklahoma City Fire Department



(Above) Truck 8 had positioned its aerial ladder to remove a man with a serious leg injury. Note the pancake collapse and hanging debris minutes after the blast. (Upper right) A firefighter waits for water as cars burn in a parking lot across from the collapse.

The Heartland

Big Terrorist Bombing

house fire — two engines, one truck, one squad, one chief.

- First-alarm response for a commercial fire — four engines, two trucks, one squad, one chief.

April 19, 1995

At 9:02 A.M. a tremendous explosion rocked downtown Oklahoma City and surrounding areas up to 50 miles away. Fire Chief Gary Marrs was on his way to City Hall a few blocks from Fire Headquarters when he felt the blast. Driv-

ing past a few tall buildings he noticed a dust cloud in the sky a few blocks away. Engine 5 was away from its station and available on the radio. The crew called dispatch and reported, "We seem to have had an explosion downtown."

Marrs arrived at the scene of the explosion and monitored a transmission over the radio from dispatch, reporting that the explosion involved

the Water Resources Board. From his vantage point he could see the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, located at 200 Northwest Fifth — he radioed dispatch that it was not the Water Resources Building, but that the north side of the nine-story Federal Building had collapsed.

Dispatchers inside the fire alarm office at 820 Northwest Fifth, above Station 1 and Fire Headquarters five blocks from the blast

site, thought their building's air conditioning had blown up or that something had hit the roof. Two off-shift dispatchers ran outside and saw the dust and smoke to the east.

When the dispatchers returned to their office all the phones were ringing — they didn't stop ringing for five days. People were calling from all over the city. As soon as the dispatchers hung up the phone on one caller another would ring immediately.

This was the first day back to duty for the red shift after being off four days. A meeting with all six district chiefs was scheduled with the acting shift commander in his office on the first floor of Station 1 at 9 A.M. The meeting was just about to begin when the blast occurred. The building shook and ceiling tiles came down, dislodging dust. All the chiefs walked out to the rear of the station and could see dust in the sky toward downtown, several blocks away. They

prepared to respond to the scene. On the third floor of Station 1 firefighters had just discussed the morning lineup when the blast rattled the building. Firefighters hit the poles to get out of the station, thinking something had blown up in the fire administration building. Firefighters saw the cloud of dust straight up Fifth Street and prepared to respond as first-in companies. Engine 1 and 51, Truck 1 and Squad 1 responded from Station 1.

Photo courtesy of Oklahoma City Fire Department



Oklahoma City Fire Chief Gary Marrs, the first fire official on the scene, radios dispatchers, informing them that the Federal Building had collapsed.

Lieutenant Dennis Griffin, District 3 Chief Jim Conner's driver on car 603, was on the phone at Station 1 with another firefighter four miles away. He told the firefighter it sounded like lightning had just hit Station 1. Griffin hung up and the person on the other end of the phone hung up, walked two steps and felt the blast.

Engine 8 and Truck 8 were on the way to the department drill field in the western part of the city for hose testing when the crews heard and felt the blast. Their response area is close to downtown. Figuring they were going to be dispatched to the incident soon, they headed toward the scene.

Firefighters in Station 7, about 30 blocks south of the blast site, heard the blast and could see the dust cloud from their quarters. Captain Chris Jackson of Truck 7 had been inside



and thought the noise sounded like the 95-foot elevated platform apparatus had backed into a wall inside the station. Firefighters quickly put on the television and within minutes live shots from the scene were being broadcast. Seconds later they were dispatched to the scene as the second and third alarms were transmitted.

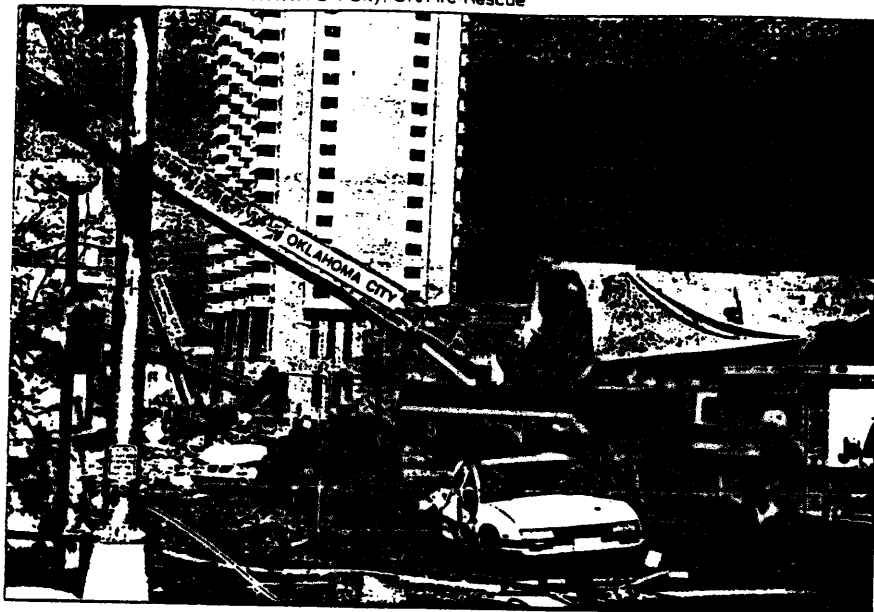
Truck 5, the second- or third-closest truck to the site, was in quarters about 17 blocks north of downtown, heard the blast and dispatched itself. Most of the remaining companies that are assigned to respond on the first three alarms also responded on their own.

Many of the executive staff at Fire Headquarters responded to the blast. Assistant Chief of Operations Ken Bunch saw the mayhem while responding and circled the area to see how widespread the damage was. Three blocks from the site he could see heavy damage in the area. Within one to two blocks, he said, it looked like a war zone. Bunch said when he saw the Federal Building it took his breath away.

Chief of Special Operations Mike Shannon figured that whatever it was, it was going to impact Special Operations and EMS. Gary Davis, the EMS chief, stopped in front of the Regency Towers, a 22-story high-rise building at Fifth and Hudson. All of the windows in the building had been blown out as a result of the blast. About 25 people were exiting the building, suffering minor injuries from flying glass. The walking wounded were helping with other injured parties. Davis couldn't see the Federal Building a block away because of the thick black smoke. He knew he had a difficult decision to either stay and help the injured people or, as part of his command function, coordinate with the transport company and rescue teams that ultimately would help more people. Davis said when he finally saw the damage to the Federal Building he couldn't imagine anything being that bad.

Incoming units were arriving from the north, south, east and west. Each company radioed for help, as they were getting different perspectives of the scene depending on the direction from they arrived. Two or three times a request was made to clear the air, then Marrs (car 600) transmitted over the radio an order for all companies to clear the air. Chief Robert McMahon, the act-

Penny Turpen James-IFPA WFWA OK City, OK/Fire-Rescue



Three truck companies position aials and platform to remove trapped people. Note the roof collapse on the Athenia building. The Regency Towers high-rise in the background had every window blown out. Parking meters were sheared off at ground level.

ing shift commander, could see the debris in the area and heavy black smoke. He couldn't see the Federal Building, but noticed windows blown out in all surrounding structures. Upon his arrival there was chaos in the streets. Police, EMS, hundreds of civilian volunteer and nearby fire companies were arriving. McMahon's gut feeling was to help the people, but he had to set up the incident command system (ICS). Marrs radioed McMahon and told him, "Your big problem is the nine-story building. We're going to have a long-term rescue and recovery. Get a number of alarms headed this way. Start breaking the exposures into divisions."

• 1st Floor-102 total, 40 fatal, 37 injured, 25 not injured
• 2nd Floor-25 total, 19 fatal, 6 injured
• 3rd Floor-52 total, 27 fatal, 24 injured, 1 not injured
• 4th Floor-54 total, 18 fatal, 26 injured, 10 not injured
• 5th Floor-25 total, 10 fatal, 11 injured, 4 not injured

Marrs could see that all the exposures were damaged, but he was not clear as to the specific damage inside.

The front of the Federal Building was now ripped open from the ground floor to the roof. About 80 percent of the front wall and facade was gone. There was a pile of debris that was three stories high from a pancake collapse involving the front portion of all

nine floors. The neoprene-membrane roof was hanging over the top floor and shielding some of the hanging debris. Firefighters would later find that a piece of the roof weighing in excess of 35,000 pounds (and later nicknamed the "mother slab") was hanging by only several reinforcing rods and slanted onto remaining portions of the eighth and ninth floors. Debris littered the entire neighborhood. Apparently a wheel from one of the vehicles near the blast was blown up on top of the 22-story Regency Towers on the next block. In another car close to the blast a piece of carpet was found in the trunk, stuck between a tire and its rim.

The Murrah Building was named after late federal Judge Alfred P. Murrah, who served on the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. It was completed in 1977. The replacement value in today's dollars is \$35 million. The building had 315,000 square feet of interior space, of which 107,000 square feet was for offices, 196,000 for storage and 11,750 that included restrooms and a cafeteria. About 650 employees worked in the building, but occupancy could be expected to be as high as 900. A child day-care center was located on the second floor. The building was cast concrete, nine stories high, with a glass facade measured approximately 300 feet long and 50 feet wide and it had several levels of below-grade parking. The building was protected by automatic alarms, a wet-sprinkler system and standpipes on each floor. It also had a

dry sprinkler system for the below-grade areas. The southeast and southwest stairwells were pressurized for evacuation. A fire pump was located on the second floor. Windows were made of non-movable plate glass.

Exposures (see photo on pages 90 and 91)

The Water Resources Board building was three stories high, brick construction, approximately 80 feet long and 100 feet wide. There was a partial collapse in the front of the building. The Athenia building (named for a Greek restaurant inside), next to Water Resources, was under renovation. There was a partial collapse of all floors in the front third of the building. Half of the roof had collapsed. This building faced Fifth Street and bordered a parking lot, where numerous cars were burning.

At the other end of the parking lot the Journal Record building (built in 1922) is six stories high, of brick construction and measures 200 feet deep by 50 feet wide; half of its peak roof was blown off. The multi-story YMCA on the corner of Fifth and Robinson sustained many broken windows. The First Methodist Church (built in 1904) at the corner of Fourth and Robinson and St. Joseph's Old Cathedral (built in 1903) at Fourth and Harvey sus-

tained structural damage. The roof of St. Joseph's was blown off.

McMahon listed his five priorities: a fire problem, a huge EMS problem, a rescue problem, a possible hazardous materials incident and a safety issue. The safety issue was not only for the firefighters and rescue workers, but for the people trapped in the building. Hundreds of people started coming up to the command post to offer their services or donate equipment, and it didn't stop for six hours. McMahon tried to place the people who had special training in specific functions in the management system. All six district chiefs and the shift commanders' vehicles are equipped with cellular phones. Because of the number of people in the area using the system it became overloaded and it was impossible to get through.

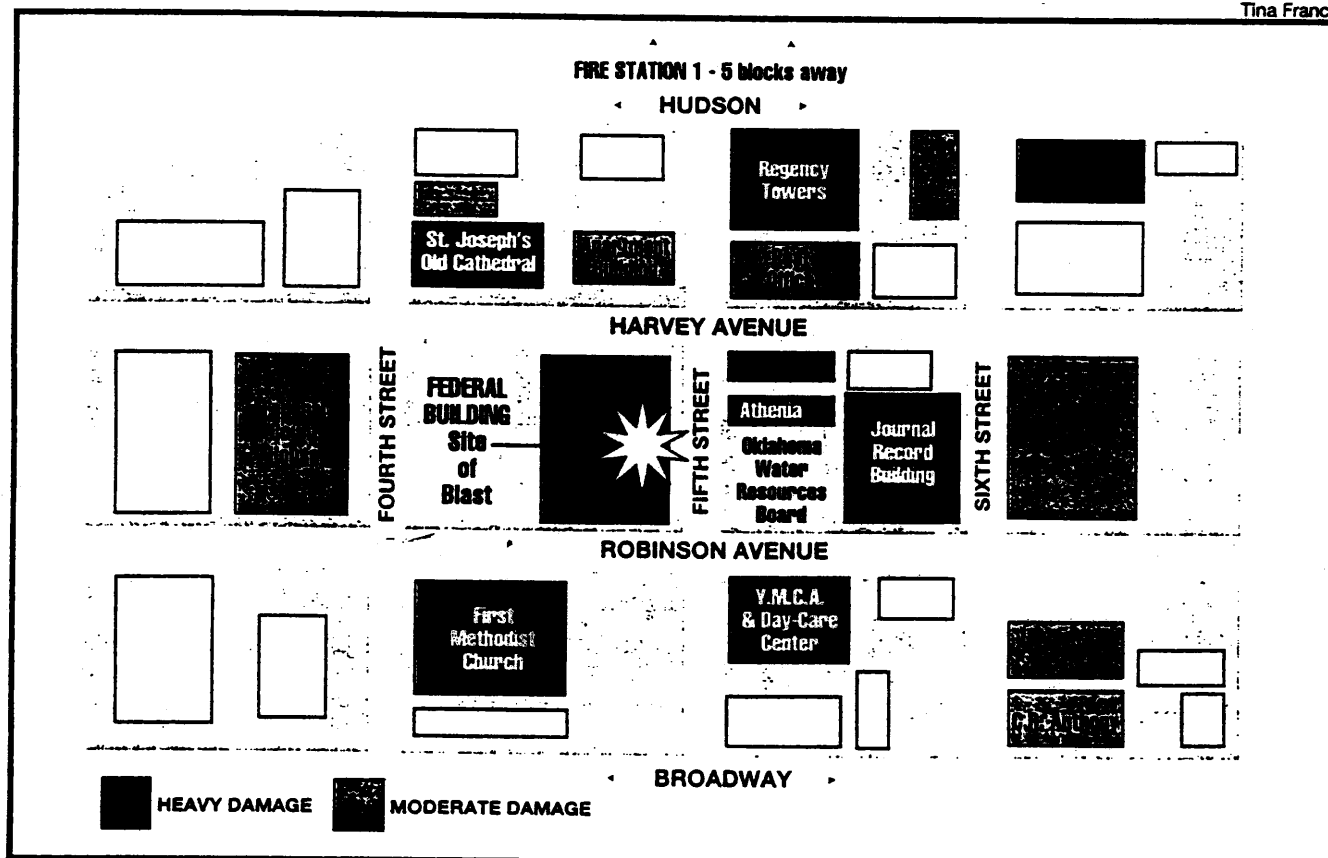
Davis set up medical triage at Northwest Sixth and Robinson and a smaller site at Northwest Fourth and Harvey. St. Anthony's Hospital is six or seven blocks away, but close enough that it also received some damage. Three other hospitals — University, Presbyterian and Children's — are in a complex 1½ miles east of the scene. During an average day 20 ambulances would be on duty citywide. At the time of the blast seven ambulances were dispatched.

Additional private ambulances that had been dropping off patients at nearby hospitals also responded.

Shannon responded to the scene and was being inundated, just like all the other chief officers as they arrived on the scene. When Shannon first saw the building he thought to himself that it looked like it had been an air strike. He also noted the parking meters in front of the building were sheared off two inches above the concrete. Shannon entered the Federal Building and made his way upstairs. He could see civilians throwing desks, furniture and debris, wildly looking for children and other victims.

Truck 1 Captain Nathan Shipman responded straight up Fifth Street. As the apparatus approached the scene, the crew saw people lining the street, looking in the direction of the blast. As they drew closer they noticed people bleeding, crying and screaming. They stopped the rig in front of the Regency Towers and directed the injured people to one corner. Adjacent to the apparatus was a car, occupied by a child, that had its roof crushed by an axle. The axle had been blown from a vehicle close to the explosion. Witnesses said the axle flew through the air like a boomerang before landing on the car. The Truck 5 crew started seeing broken glass and people covered

Tina Francis



135 (138)



A Stokes basket is carried up an aerial as a bleeding injured party awaits attention in the area that was once the front of the Federal Building.

with blood eight blocks from the scene. The aerial ladder could not position closer than Sixth and Robinson — people, cars and ambulances treating people were in the way.

Conner, the District 3 chief, arrived and was assigned to division 1, the front of the Federal Building. It took a few minutes to see that all the smoke was coming from the car fires and blowing into the Federal Building across the street. Visible were people covered in white dust and who looked like mannequins on the third floor of the Water Resources Building. Conner asked Truck 1 to remove those people.

Engines 1 and 6 laid lines to extinguish the numerous car fires in the parking lot opposite the Federal Building. Two cars were burning very close to the exposures. Inside the Federal Building Conner could see one man on the third floor and several people on other floors. He then received a report of four critically injured people inside. Conner requested several more truck companies to report to the front of the building.

A serious problem for fireground commanders was that hundreds of civilians, medical personnel and law enforcement officers were running through the building, looking for victims. They were throwing chairs, tables and furniture wildly. This added to the stress of the half-demol-

ished building by shifting loads. Apparently at one point the second floor was so overloaded that it dropped several inches. Firefighters attempted to control the situation, but many of the civilians and other personnel wouldn't listen. People throwing and overturning debris were asked to leave; they were causing small debris to fall on people working below them. Despite the good that the people thought they were doing, they were bringing a serious risk to themselves.

Fireground commanders now were faced with additional people who were placing themselves at risk. Many felt it was fortunate that there wasn't a secondary collapse. Conner requested three additional district chiefs and the police to the rear of the Federal Building for crowd control.

Griffin noticed a woman, covered with blood, screaming in the Athenia building. As Griffin went to the rear of the building to attempt entry he noticed a large natural gas meter had been blown over. The huge meter was spewing gas under pressure. Cars in the nearby parking lot were burning. He and Conner were worried that the fire could ignite the gas and extend into the two or three nearby exposures that were badly damaged. If the fire communicated to these buildings, it would add many problems to the already complicated incident. Griffin radioed for the gas company to respond. Entering the rear of the building, Griffin met the woman at the top of the stairs and directed her to the triage area.

Returning to the parking lot near the Journal Record building to do a

OCFD Time Line: The First 36 Hours

4-19-95

09:02 a.m. OCPD notified dispatch of an explosion. Primary backup phones down at Emergency Medical Service Agency
Engine 51, Truck 1, E 6, T 6, E 4, E 1, Squad 1, Chief 1
Third alarm: Chief 3, Haz Mat 5, Deputy Chief, E 5, T 5,
CS established, Sixth & Harvey.
601A designated IC.

09:10 Fourth & fifth alarms: E 4 on scene, all patients to Sixth & Robinson.

09:11 E 1 began fighting car fires.

09:14 T 7, E 10, E 7, T 8, E 8, Squad 17, T 24, Squad 18, Squad 21, Squad 34.

09:20 E 1, T 1, Squad 17 searched Water Resources, 1 patient.

09:27 First patients transported.

10:00 Electric, gas, water off, 601A ordered evacuation because of possible second device. Command post at Eighth & Harvey. Morgue on the south side of Federal Building.

10:15 Water Resources evacuated.

10:22 Building evacuated second time. Triage at Fifth & Robinson, staging at Seventh & Robinson.

10:27 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offered Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams.

10:30 General alarm, T 10.

10:32 Six bodies recovered.

10:45 E 1, T 1 sent to Eighth & Harvey staging. Fire under control. Building evacuated, possible third device.

11:00 Staging moved to 10th & Harvey.

11:20 Outside perimeter controlled.

11:35 Rehab established at Eighth & Harvey.

12:09 E 11, E 19, T 19, E 21, E 15, T 15, E 22, T 22, E 30, T 30.

12:12 E 9, T 9, E 25, E 24, E 17. 12 transports from the building.

12:30 Shawnee FD loans OCFD ropes, generators, lights.

13:51 Report of fourth possible device.

17:00 227 injured.

18:22 Severe thunderstorm watch issued.

19:10 Sacramento & Phoenix FEMA teams dispatched.

United States Fire Administration (USFA) investigators dispatched. Virginia Beach on standby.

19:18 28 do's.

20:34 D badges ordered.

22:30 5-year-old female found alive.

4-20-95

01:00 Primary search above third floor complete.

06:45 Fences erected.

06:59 Southwestern Bell installed cell sites and provided 150 phones.

0730 Large contingent from FBI, ATF, U.S. Marshals, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, Military Police at scene.

13:32 Airspace restricted for five miles. Count stands at 38 do's, 200 missing, 423 injured.

17:44 Suspect composites released.

22:25 Doa #41 removed.

4-21-95

02:10 Respirators needed for rescue workers.

size-up. Griffin intended to report back to his chief. He was unable to get through on the radio, so he continued on and checked the parking lot for victims. He noticed a small fire on the first floor of the Journal Record building. His main concern was rescue and extrication. Hollering in each window for any injured or trapped people, Griffin continued his way down the alley. The roof of the Journal Record building was made of steel wire mesh and two-inch-thick concrete. After the blast one entire side of the roof (see pages 90 and 91) came down like a blanket in the alley.

Griffin then heard a voice: he said it was like looking for a needle in a hay stack. Apparently a man who lived in the area had been walking down the alley on his way to the post office when the blast threw him against the wall of the Journal Record building. If that wasn't enough, then the roof fell on top of him. After several minutes Griffin found the man, who remained calm. He asked the injured man whether anyone else had been with him or whether he had seen anyone else in the area. Griffin was concerned

because there was another lump under the roof — it turned out to be a telephone pole. The man said he was alone and hadn't seen anyone else. Griffin and firefighters from a squad with a variety of tools freed the man from under the roof. Griffin related that the sounds during the first few minutes on the scene were incredible: water-flow alarms, car alarms, screams, sirens, natural gas hissing, debris falling, people talking, burglar alarms sounding. "You tried to block out the noise and stick to the task of search and rescue," he said.

Truck 8 reported to staging. When Conner requested another truck, Captain Curtis Mayfield had a face-to-face meeting with him and was directed from staging to position his 100-foot aerial ladder at the base of the pancake collapse, almost directly in the middle of the Federal Building. Chairs, desks, computers, toys, debris, steel reinforcing rods and glass had to be cleared so the apparatus could back into position. Shannon reported he had several victims and needed help on the third floor. The tip of the aerial ladder was extended at a low angle to the top of pancake area

which was nearly three stories high. A man was visible, lying face down on top of the big pile. The man, who had suffered a crushed leg and serious facial injuries, said it felt like there was someone underneath him. It was later determined that there was another person under him, but he was deceased.

The wind was blowing chunks of concrete. A chunk of concrete the size of a small microwave fell and hit the ladder. Computers, chairs, a stream of paper and rocks kept falling.

Truck 1 reported to Conner and was ordered to search the Water Resources Building. Firefighters entered the second floor via interior stairs. Firefighters were unable to walk anywhere in the building because of the debris. They located a man who had large lacerations on his back and the back of his head. Hundreds of stitches were needed to close his wounds. Nearby a woman was found under a file cabinet that had fallen on her. Firefighters spent a lot of time digging for victims on all floors in many areas under books that had fallen from collapsed shelves.

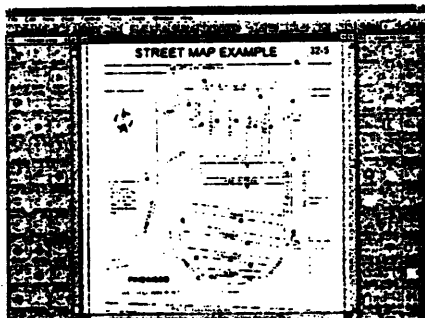
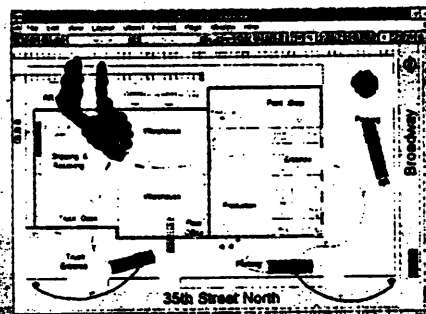
Truck 5 firefighters worked their

Flawless Fire Service Graphics

Now you can produce incredible pre-plans and street maps with ease never before possible. Drag, drop, and you're done! The new VISIO/FireLine graphics program supports detailed black and white or COLOR graphics.

It's a breakthrough! Imagine drawing detailed, professional looking street maps, pre-fire plans, fire critiques, haz-mat plans and tactical worksheets. You can do that and more using the VISIO/FireLine color graphics program for Windows. This advanced technology program features smart image technology, drag-and-drop drawing tools, and extensive image import/export. Smart image technology allows images to react intuitively when manipulated. VISIO has just the right blend of power and ease-of-use that make it the ideal graphics environment for all your graphics needs. The FireLine library contains images for pre-fire planning, critiques, signs, street maps, training manuals, form templates, fire apparatus, buildings, furnishings, investigation, medical, flow charts, organization charts,

floor plans, tools, equipment, aircraft, trains, boats, badges, insignias, and much more. The VISIO/FireLine package includes over 1,600 images. You can combine symbols and images to create your own custom libraries. You can import your existing clipart, pictures, plans and other images, and combine them with smart shapes, all on the same drawing board. No



(price includes shipping and handling). VISIO/FireLine includes a no risk 60-day money back guarantee. VISIO/FireLine requires Microsoft Windows.

Call or write today for more information on this incredible fire service tool.

1-800-295-0220

Bode Research Group

ies high.
down on
who had
serious
ke there
It was
re was
but he

unks of
the size
hit the
ream of

er and
Water
ghters
nterior
able to
ilding
cated a
on his
Hun-
o close
n was
at had
at a lot
l floors
at had

l their

way toward the building. Several members entered the below-grade garage area to search for victims. They could see that the crew from Engine 4 had located a live person. Daylight was visible where the blast had blown a hole in the basement ceiling. File cabinets were turned over, water was over the firefighters' boots and electrical crackling could be heard overhead. A few bodies were located.

Truck 5 was then asked to position its 135-foot aerial ladder close to the building on 5th Street for possible rescues from the upper levels of the Federal Building. Firefighters were concerned about driving over debris as they made their way to their next assignment. As the apparatus approached the scene, it took several firefighters and volunteers to move large pieces of debris, concrete, bumpers and parts of vehicles. There was an abundant amount of help to help clear a path for the truck. When the truck was being backed into position several people were visible. Captain Bart Everett went up the aerial ladder first to check conditions. The people said they were able to walk



The only place to spot the aerial ladder was directly under a large piece of hanging concrete. Pieces of concrete, chairs and other debris were still falling. The aerial was not at the best climbing angle and the ladder was not supported on the concrete floors, which looked unstable. Everett removed a woman. Corporal Clint Greenwood went up and led the next person down. Next, Firefighter Mark Mollman assisted a third person down the ladder.

Truck 7 was standing by at Sixth and Robinson, checking on the walking wounded, when the crew was ordered to the front of the Federal

Building. The crew had to maneuver around and make quite a detour, coming up and around several streets until they could back their 95-foot apparatus into position. Starting on the third floor Jackson and Corporal Kenneth Oleson found numerous blood trails. These led from where people had been sitting to the public stairways and down out of the building. Firefighters had to crawl over desks and file cabinet. From their vantage point on the upper floors, firefighters observed the Truck 8 crew removing their patient.

They also saw a boulder land five feet from the driver of Truck 5. If it had hit him it would have killed him. Finding more blood trails, it was obvious that many people had already exited the building.

A woman was located trapped in debris on the third floor. Truck 8 and Squad 18 observed a huge piece of concrete on her lower torso and lower legs. Many power and hydraulic tools were used to try and lift the concrete high enough to extricate her. Fire department chaplain Ted Wilson came by to comfort the woman.

A report was received that a possi-

NEW! FormLine™ Package

Now you can convert all those old paper forms to computer screen forms, without programming! Fill-in, Store, Fax and Print any pre-printed form in minutes. You'll be a hit when you eliminate those handwritten and typed forms!

It's astounding! The FormLine package allows you to replace many paper forms with advanced computer entry screens, without any programming. That's right! Your paper forms are simply scanned into the forms generation program included in the FormLine package. From there, they can be saved, filled-in, faxed, or printed as required. Dynamic tab stops can be located anywhere on your form so you can move about the form with ease.

and skill. The FormLine form conversion package allows you to convert those paper forms into computer screen forms in minutes. Screen forms are not only easier to complete and modify, they print out to produce flawless reports.

You can maintain all your screen forms right in the FormLine package where they can be found when you need them.

EMS forms already digitized. These forms are in actual use by public safety agencies across the country.

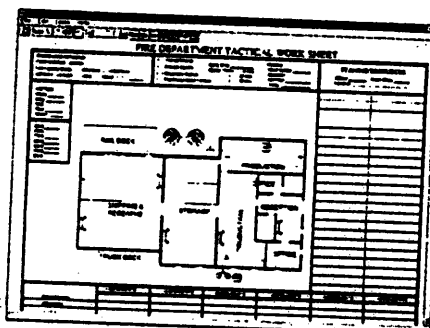
If you don't have a scanner or fax modem, a service is provided to scan your forms. So, get rid of those tedious paper forms by converting them to easy-to-use computer screen forms, today!

Converting paper forms to computer screens is as easy as 1, 2, 3: 1-Fax or scan the paper form into your computer, 2-Drag dynamic tab stops and graphics onto the form, and 3-Save the newly created form in the forms manager provided. It's not only easy, it's fun!

Using the newly created form couldn't be simpler: 1-Load your previously saved form, 2-Complete the form, moving from field to field using the tab key or mouse, and 3-Print, Store or Fax your completed form. What could be simpler?

Isn't it time you did something about those complicated paper forms? You know, the ones with dozens of little boxes or lines that people are expected to fill out in pen or pencil. Near

ness is difficult to achieve and positioning them in a typewriter requires additional time



Screen forms can be completed using the keyboard or data from any ODBC Windows database program. The forms generation program included in the FormLine package contains drivers for many ODBC database programs.

Bode Research Group

6409 Corey • Wichita, Kansas 67217-5915
316-324-0220 • FAX: 316-324-0110

1-800-295-0220

Microsoft Windows COMPATIBLE

Call or write today for more information about this incredible package.

Circle 113 on Reader Service Card

ble second explosive had been found. The order was given to evacuate the entire building. Truck 8 and Squad 18 had been working for 20 to 30 minutes moving debris to extricate a woman pinned in the debris. Members of Truck 8 left the Squad to finish with the woman and exited the building.

From a position in the elevating platform bucket of Truck 7 firefighters had been checking the exterior walls and visible structural members for damage. Oleson could see people sprinting away from the area in all directions. "They weren't walking or running," he said. "They were sprinting." Because they were leaving in a hurry, Oleson asked Jackson, "Do they know something we don't know?" At that time a radio transmission told the crew of Truck 7 that because of a second possible device they were to get down. They reported later that the bucket wasn't going nearly as fast as they wanted it to go. When the elevating platform reached the first section of boom they climbed out of the platform and ran down the aerial ladder.

The aerial of Truck 8 would not retract. There seemed to be something preventing the aerial ladder

from moving in any direction. Mayfield climbed the ladder and discovered a piece of reinforcing rod had hooked the ladder. He pried the rod away and the aerial moved. Mayfield held on. Once on the ground the aerial ladder's stabilizers were raised and the apparatus was driven away with the ladder still extended. Mayfield said they couldn't see anybody else in a six-block area.

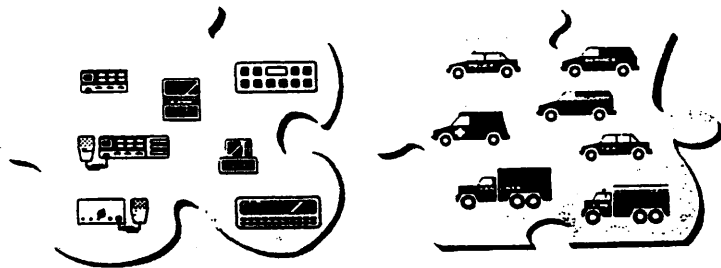
Firefighters from Squad 18 remained behind during the evacuation to continue to work on the debris trapping the woman. It took quite an additional amount of time, but they finally accomplished their task and carried the woman to safety.

Up to this time civilians and medical personnel came to a medical base until officials could determine where they were needed. Initially it was unknown how many patients there were. Companies were letting the incident commander know how many patients they had and where they were located. Off-duty Oklahoma City firefighters and mutual-aid companies were reporting in. Many of the civilians and medical personnel stayed in base for a few minutes and then went

on down on their own. It was chaotic with all the medical personnel trying to help until the bomb scare required that they all leave the area.

McMahon felt that the bomb scare was a blessing in disguise. It gave the incident commander and the fire department time to regroup. It allowed them to identify problems so they could be addressed. Despite the initial chaos the civilians who needed help, received treatment, rescue and transport. The bomb scare also allowed the police to set up a soft perimeter to control civilians and medical personnel who were freelancing. Safety and tracking were important. McMahon said, "When you don't have control of people going in and something happens, you don't know who and where they are operating." Apparently an unofficial request was broadcast by a local radio station, desperately asking all available medical help to respond to the scene. Davis added, "Medical personnel were coming in by the hundreds, walking right past the command post. At times firefighters working in the Federal Building had to remove protective clothing and helmets to protect the civilians."

Matchable Solutions For Your Mobile Communications Requirements



Whatever voice/data mobile communications equipment you want to mount...

Whatever vehicles you want to mount it in...
You need the right hardware to fit your application.



For literature on the right hardware NOW
Call 1-800-GJ-MOUNT (1-800-456-6868)
Fax 1-800-WE-HELPP (1-800-934-3577)



GAMBER-JOHNSON
Service & Solutions™

801 Francis Street, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481



A nurse who came to the scene to help was struck on the head by falling debris from an upper floor and died several days later. Cranes and back hoes were requested quickly from local contractors. The first large crane with at least a 50-ton capacity arrived in one hour.

McMahon set up functions in the ICS to let the system grow for days. An EMS group and a rescue group were established. Logistics was set up to keep track of special equipment. The community overwhelmed the fire department with items they could provide. Logistics and planning took names and phone numbers. Captain Mike Mahoney drove the mobile com-

900 people could be in the building during normal business hours. Davis noted that given the normal occupancy and with 200 people already transported to hospitals, there could still be 200 to 300 critical injuries, since they weren't coming out on their own. A mobile hospital was set up at Northwest Fifth and Harrison. Davis, responsible for all health activities, started ordering additional personal protective equipment, disinfectant and gloves within the first hour. Eventually respirators were ordered.

When the bomb squad gave its approval for operations to continue, firefighters re-entered the Federal Building and adjoining structures.

but not to dispatch any teams other than those on alert until people with more expertise could determine whether they were needed.

Marrs then requested a general alarm, alerting all personnel on duty. Almost every piece of rolling stock headed toward downtown. Units were advised to stage at Station 1. Companies in outlying districts were left in place. Mutual-aid companies, many of which also heard and felt the blast, responded to the scene. Dispatchers were trying to keep up with what companies were at the scene and which ones were available so they could maintain coverage. Many companies were used to fill empty stations. Fire-

fighters from all over the country called to help. Several foreign countries called to offer assistance.

Marrs realized early on that it was going to be a long-term incident requiring lighting, food services and portable toilets. An important finance item needed to be taken care of. Officials are unable to circumvent the city's purchase procedures unless an emergency is declared by the city manager. The finance director quickly established emergency purchase order numbers. The fire department business manager was ordered to check on the purchase orders and to address finance.

After the bomb scare special operations was separated into three groups. Firefighters trained in high-angle rope rescue were used to search the third floor and above. Hazmat

personnel were assigned to monitor the air from the ground to the third floor. Firefighters trained in collapse, trench and confined space rescue were directed below ground. When the primary search was completed rope teams were sent to check surrounding buildings up to six blocks away. Several one-story commercial buildings partially collapsed.

Truck 7 left staging and was positioned in the same location as before the bomb scare. The crew was then directed into the building to continue searching. Already on the second floor were police and other law enforcement personnel digging through the rubble. Jackson got their attention and explained that many firefighters were waiting outside, but he couldn't

Penny Turpen James/IFPA WRWA OK City, OK/Fire-Rescue



Firefighters carry a victim as the massive destruction of vehicles that had been parked nearby is evident. A portion of the roof is visible to the right of the firefighters on pile.

mand post to the scene. The command post had to be moved several times due to the proximity of buildings with questionable stability. To assist the incident commander, Mahoney was sent walking around the perimeter of the blast site to make an assessment of the structural damage.

Many of the walking wounded helped carry litters for removal of the more seriously injured. Transportation to nearby hospitals was accomplished by private vehicles, ambulances, police cars and two buses that were brought in. A total of 204 patients were transported within the first minutes of the blast.

Information on extensive fire department pre-plans for the Federal Building noted that upwards of 700 to

Marrs directed Adams, in charge of support services, to leave the scene and go to dispatch to start a callback of the higher ranks from the off-duty shifts. The repair shop was advised to prepare every reserve rig and vehicle that could be placed into service. Eventually six to seven pumpers and several aerial ladders were placed into service with off-duty personnel.

Adams radioed Marrs to advise him that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) had called and could not send any assistance until they were invited in on an official request. Marrs was told that two Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Task Forces were on alert and others would be notified. Marrs told him to make the official request

bri
oth
obv

sev
the
ere
str
Bu
bui

tim
clos
tra
stil
son
onl

tol
sea
the
det
bee
loo
Bu
Blo
wa
int
ers
lea

bring them in until the police and others left. They pointed out some obvious bodies and then left the area.

Eventually it was determined that seven people had been killed outside the Federal Building; one was recovered in the parking lot across the street, two in the Water Resources Building and four in the Athenia building.

One firefighter was moving victims when a woman who was trapped close by grabbed his hand. She was trapped between two floors and was still lodged in her chair. It took quite some time to remove her. She had only minor injuries.

Firefighters regrouped and were told "no freelancing." When they searched the Journal Record building the stairways were covered with debris. Many people who had been sitting near the windows that looked directly toward the Federal Building were cut by flying glass. Blood was visible leading to the stairways. Glass shards were embedded into interior walls. Early on firefighters were told to go for the living and leave the dead.

Firefighters searched the Federal Building from the top down. One firefighter described the scene as looking as though somebody had taken the building and shook it. Debris and furniture were everywhere. In certain areas the debris was compacted tightly as it was blown from the front toward the rear of the structure. Voids were visible in other areas. Firefighters often became entangled in a web of wires that held dropped ceilings, computer, electric and phone lines. Firefighters constantly had to cut these wires.

As the search continued another possible explosive was found inside a crate marked "explosives." This information was communicated through channels and the building was evacuated once again. The county bomb squad left with the item. The command post was moved for a third time and was now set up in a fenced-off area that housed other command

posts from the FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF), military, police and county officials. The police set up a hard perimeter with a check-in and check-out system. Fire department

identification was needed, unless a firefighter had on protective equipment. Armed military personnel assisted the police.

Firefighters returned after the bomb scare and in the

next several hours were able to locate only three more live victims. Several firefighters lost relatives or friends in the blast. Accessible portions of all floors were searched three and four times. Everything was powdery white; it was hard to distinguish anything. One little girl who was killed was located in the lightly covered white debris. Truck 7's platform transported search dogs to the upper floors.

Southwestern Bell hooked up a



THE PEOPLE WE ALL COUNT ON COUNT ON EVERSON ROSS

GREAT BADGES - DELIVERED ON TIME

Everson Ross

56 CHURCH ST.
SPRING VALLEY, NY 10977
Call your favorite dealer or
call us at

800-992-6726

FAX #

914-356-6757



© 1995 Everson Ross Co.

ground line to the command post and provided space in its building for a critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) area. Oklahoma Gas & Electric hooked electricity to the vehicle, which had been running off a generator. Southwestern Bell and Cellular One distributed about 150 portable cellular phones with built-in priority. Military personnel erected tents and brought water supply stations to be used for decontamination sites. Mobile data terminals were used to send messages to dispatch to keep the radio frequencies free. Fire officers had face-to-face meetings to keep radio traffic to a minimum.

Many off-duty firefighters responded to the scene to volunteer their services. Mutual-aid companies also went to work in various functions. Many firefighters converged on the site from all over the country. Initially they were allowed to work, but that was curtailed due to liability over the next few days.

Firefighters continued to search. Jackson noted, "You couldn't walk in a single room. I was very concerned for the concrete slabs that were hanging. You were constantly looking upward. They checked the major pillars for any cracks or structural defects." He stated, "It was something that pictures can't tell, television can't tell, only being there can you actually know the incredible devastation."

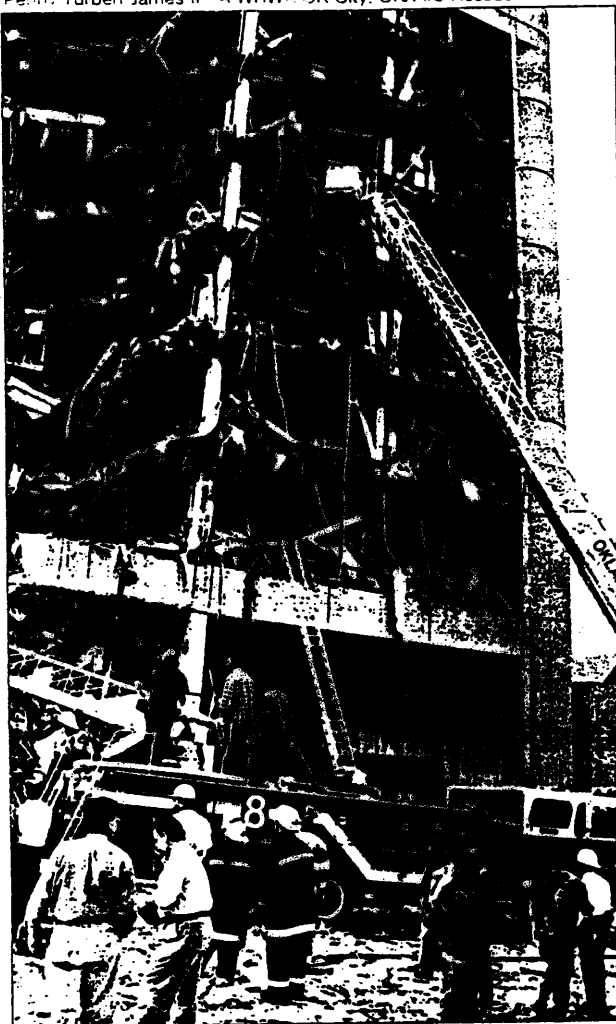
One woman was trapped in the basement area, where a huge portion of the floor was pinning her leg. Eventually a doctor had to amputate her leg so she could be removed. Just to reach the area, firefighters had to shed most of their protective clothing and portions of their uniforms.

During the first two or three hours between 15 and 20 people had been removed alive from the debris. After the bomb scare only three other people were removed — the first at 2:30 P.M., another at 4:30 and the last at 10:30. After that no one was found alive. The EMS operation slowly de-escalated. If any victims still had been in the building, they were going to be trapped in the voids. Three ambulances would be on-scene 24 hours a day.

A rescue plan was formulated. Inspection of the structure was under-

taken by structural engineers. It was determined that shoring would be needed in key portions of the structure. Local contractors were requested and over a short period of time during the second and third day tubular steel shoring was brought to the site. Measurements were taken and the long, heavy steel, weighing about 10 pounds per foot, was manhandled by

Penny Turpen James IFPA WRWA OK City, OK/Fire-Rescue



The Truck 7 crew used their platform to search floors three through nine. Truck 8 removed a man from the third floor.

dozens of firefighters to the exact area in which it was needed. The steel was welded by workers operating in dangerous places. The tubular steel formed a parallel chord truss like structure. This helped to reinforce walls and floors that spread the load and supported tons of debris within the shattered structure. This shoring was left in place and there was no intention to remove it. In other areas, wooden shoring was used because of its versatility and ease of placement. So much wood was needed for shoring that at one point during the operation a storage area looked like a lumber-

yard. Reduction of hanging debris was also undertaken. Concrete floor slabs and debris hung over the side of the building. Winds up to 40 -mph kept blowing debris onto personnel below. This debris was removed over a period of days. The larger pieces were drilled through and tied to other substantial supports in the building. Firefighters used a squirrel cage supported by a crane boom to work in removing the debris. During one 12-hour period over 500 pieces of hanging debris were removed.

Generators supplying portable lights in the building resulted in bad air. The air was monitored by hazmat personnel for any problems resulting from excess carbon monoxide.

Concrete cutters, bolt cutters, technical search equipment, listening devices were donated. A special evacuation signal was set up in case of impending danger. Several people around the site were equipped with boat horns. Four blasts signified that it was time to leave the area. The building was being shot every two hours or sooner if needed by transits, equipment used to determine whether there was any movement of the structure. Steel cables were used to tie pieces of the building together. Between the first and second floor at one side of the building, steel cables were put loosely in place. Hours later the cables were taut. The rescue process continued with removal of light debris and office furniture. Portions of the building were then stabilized and then recovery. Eventually smart levels were used to check building stability. They were set to zero and would be taped

or attached with epoxy. This device could detect any movement of the vertical supports. During night operations the power company installed new light poles. Generators and telescoping light towers from Tinker Air Force Base turned the night into day. Planning meetings were held every 12 hours. Several top members of the FEMA team discussed difficult decisions with Shannon.

Several portions of the building were given nicknames. The "pit" was located in the center of the building where debris from the upper floors

(continued on page 83)

142 145

DISASTER IN THE HEARTLAND

(continued from page 32)

was hanging when the first-floor level disintegrated. The "cave" was the area where the split-level entrance to the building was located. To enter the building a person had to go down four or five steps into a courtyard. Two live victims were located there. The "pancake" was in front of the building where the front portion of its nine floors landed on top of each other compressing all the material tightly between floors like a stack of pancakes. The "hill" was the huge pile of debris in front of the building. In some places it was 30 feet high. The "forest" was built because the building was moving. This was an area on the lower level of the building that contained so much shoring for support that it was like a forest.

A special group of people worked to track down people who had been inside the building when the blast occurred. A representative from the medical examiner's office worked with the building office manager and a maintenance official from the building. A floor plan was gridded into five-square-foot sections. The maintenance man noted where their desks were located. In about 90 percent of the cases where the people had been placed was where they were found.

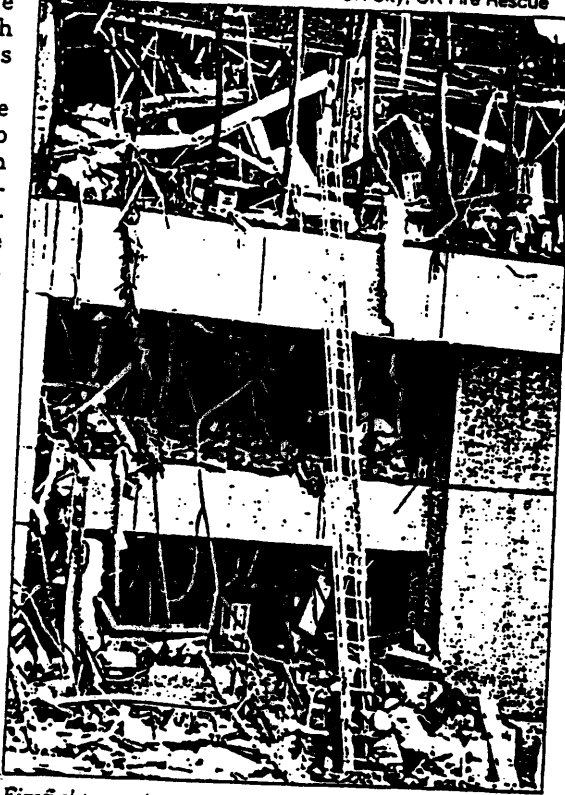
A new medical plan was established. Anywhere from 50 to 150 rescue workers would be working on the site at a given time. Enough medical supplies for 100 people were kept on-site in a mass-casualty trailer. Firefighters used garden sprayers to disinfect gear. Gloves were thrown away. Firefighters were also issued respirators with the highest protection because of the unknown hazards of blood-borne pathogens and possible asbestos. One person was assigned to walk around the site every two hours to pick up biohazard waste. A 40-foot refrigerated trailer was brought to the site. Eventually 9,000 pounds of bio waste was generated at the site. Six eye-washing stations were set up around the site. Portable toilets were set up, along with hand-washing stations.

Firefighters hated to decline anything anyone was willing to donate. When the weather turned cold one night somehow a news reporter found out that some out-of-state firefighters

hadn't enough warm clothing. Within minutes there was a traffic jam downtown of citizens who brought clothing from their homes or stores. Another news report stated that one of the firefighters looked like he had sunburn and needed some sun block. Within an hour dozens of people were stopping by with sun block. Other concerned people dropped off razors, toothpaste and other items for the rescue workers.

Members of the USAR teams were provided with temporary shelter in the Myriad-Convention Center a few blocks from the scene. Food, clothing and almost a little city sprung up inside the center. A post office and manufacturers' representatives with rescue tools and associated

Penny Turpen James/IFPA WRWA OK City, OK Fire Rescue



Firefighters raise a portable ladder to gain access to upper floors. Note debris near windows, hindering entry.

items set up shop. United Parcel Service sent and received packages.

After five days the risk of blood-borne pathogens was downgraded, but there was still the threat of bacteria in the bodies. Representatives from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the county and state health departments did a walk-through. They determined that there were excellent bio-waste controls. Decontamination and respiratory protection was good and could be downgraded. All personnel had been instructed to

go through decon every time they finished a tour. This was then changed to include only those persons who came in contact with blood. There were two hot and cold showers within a block of the site operating 24 hours a day. After several days the bodies starting decomposing. When a body was found the area was cleared of rubble, then personnel donned white encapsulating suits for additional protection while removing the body. Additional duct tape and reusable filters were ordered. It took 15 firefighters 24 hours a day to perform decon and pick up medical waste. Personnel sanitized and dried respirators. Morale was an important issue. It was a hard task to explain to the firefighters assigned to the medical sector that those jobs were just as important as being in the building.

Rescue workers reporting in for duty on the following days had to attend two safety briefings after picking up equipment. Each was outfitted with knee pads, gloves and a respirator. Next they were informed about the dangers to rescuers. A 10-minute briefing explained bio-hazards, how to use respirators, fit testing, how to use the respirators and medical dangers found in the building. To eliminate freelancing, firefighters checked in at the command post, stopped at resources to pick up equipment, went to rescue command for assignment, worked, then went to decon and CISD. Some firefighters left decon or CISD and returned to work. Fencing was used to make corridors where the personnel couldn't go around. Three check points stopped the freelancing.

Everyone wanted a piece of the action, so to speak. Those companies just wanted to be allowed to complete a removal so they could feel a sense of accomplishment and respect the dead.

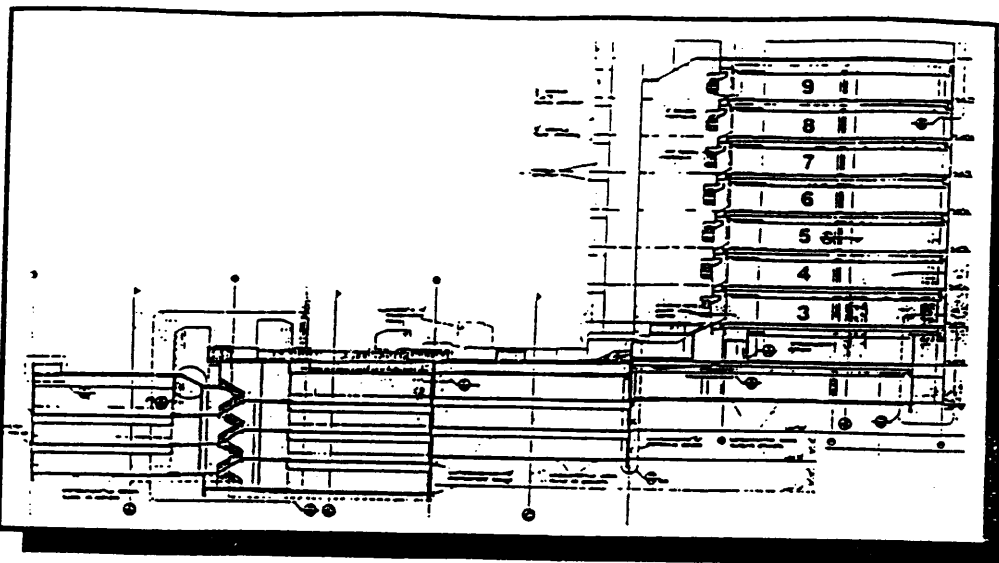
One person was designated a liaison with the medical examiner's office. Rescuers would remove a body and turn it over to the medical examiner. The official body count came from Davis only when a body was recovered and placed into a holding trailer. Although identified, the bodies still trapped in the rubble were not included until they were removed. These numbers were then given only to Marrs. These stringent controls were in place because the media were reporting all sorts of numbers. There was an urgent sense that the public was being misled. Rescuers kept going

with the thought that they still might find somebody alive.

Marrs said, "the sheer compactness of the rubble pile, as the number of days went by the likelihood that anybody was alive was decreasing."

Griffin said, "Everywhere you dug, you found a body. It was a tough time for everybody involved. The victims families, rescuers. All the cards and letters from all over the world gave us the strength to go on and keep digging. It was a good feeling to know that we were not just in there by ourselves, that we had everybody behind us, and that really kept us going. Many rescuers may have reached their threshold for an entire lifetime, but they managed to continue."

Marrs added, "One of the things that made me most proud of this department was in the first few minutes the people out there put the incident command system in place. There was no alteration, the system expanded and was allowed to grow. All of the firefighters' training and skills and the equipment that the citizens bought for them all came together to make this incident run for 17 days the way it did. During all this time I constantly stopped by operations, resource command, support at the



department. They knew what they were doing and that it was an important part of the operation."

Griffin said, "The citizens applauded you, shaking your hand when you were leaving the scene. We couldn't have done it without the FEMA teams. We'll be there to return the favor. Hopefully we'll never need to."

Lessons Learned

- During medical training you have to be ready to face the fact that you don't always save the person.

- Be sure that all of the agencies are involved in the disaster plan not just public safety. The disaster plan is a template not etched in concrete but it must be able to be followed.

- A list of the suppliers of items and equipment that will be needed at a moment's notice for any contingency must be up-dated constantly.

- Think of the possibility of a long-term operation;

fire departments usually think of a tornado or an airplane crash where units are back in service in 12 or 24 hours.

- Think about the safety of rescuers. The injury rate went up as fatigue set in.

- Safety officers must be placed in strategic locations.

- The fire department operated a 17- day incident with 30 minutes of

fire; the rest was EMS and rescue/recovery.

- People making decisions could possibly use a small tape recorder with a battery pack and clip the microphone on the collar. This would help document the incident, instead of trying to remember everything that happened over several hours.

- You have to depend on the companies out in the field. They are the eyes and ears of the IC. If they have a problem, they will let you know.

- Isolate the IC and the other people in key management roles. People with suggestions swarmed those commanders.

- Use communications systems that have numerous tactical and command channels, possibly 800 MHz systems.

- Use cellular phones that are prioritized for the fire department.

- Unity of command. The faster you set up other agencies in a single location, the faster you will be able to communicate with other decision makers.

- Scene security was a major problem from the beginning. It took an elaborate system to overcome the problem.

- Require additional personnel early on to assist the IC. Three or four people were needed to deal with all the issues the IC had to contend with. A number of people were still gaining access to the IC from out of city agencies, medical personnel, civilians, volunteers, food service. They were all trying to provide help and information.

- Would like to have had a normal dispatch. A call to 911 then dispatch apparatus instead of the self dispatching from a management

(continued on page 140)

Truck 7, seeing the people sprint from the building in all directions from their vantage point in the elevating platform. "Hey Cap, do they know something we don't know?" Then they received a report of another possible explosive device inside the building and were told to go down to the street immediately.

Myriad Convention Center, not to give orders, but to see if they needed anything. I never once went to any of those locations where I didn't see people working hard. Many of the staff officers in logistics and support would rather have been doing rescue activities. When we gave them an assignment they took it willingly and put out 100 percent. They had a good attitude and that speaks well for the entire

DISASTER IN THE HEARTLAND

(continued from page 84)

standpoint would have caused less confusion.

- The community support kept firefighters and rescuers going. Thousands of postcards and drawings were received from all over the world. Personnel were physically and mentally worn out and this kept them going.

- Until some of the department heads went to the disaster management course they didn't realize that when you had a disaster there were things that they were expected to do; they should not wait to be asked.

- The identification tagging procedures allowed too many people into the site. The department welcomes a more enforceable pass system.

- Accountability: have a tag system at the command post to keep track of who is working on site.

- Have a clearly labeled delivery site for items intended for the logistics area. The people controlling the gate needed to know who ordered equipment. Put the logistics area in one place with one delivery point so it could be determined who was going to pay for it, whether it was a donation and to which agency was the equipment to be delivered.

- Establish a mutual-aid command post to check in personnel. The burden was placed on mutual aid to see if their personnel was authorized to be there and if they were qualified for their assignment.

- Need a plan within the master plan to handle mutual aid companies. Department didn't have a procedure to funnel these people into the incident.

- People converging on the scene unsolicited was a problem.

- Allowed out-of-state firefighters to assist, then had to stop after several days due to liability concerns.

- Lost vital information at shift changes.

- After four days fatigue set in. Rotated some personnel after 12 hours and others in command roles every eight hours.

- Rotated existing personnel throughout the city for everybody to get a fair share of the work.

- Escalate and de-escalate slowly and cautiously.

- Make a list of the names of firefighters who had special training: confined space, rope, hazmat or shoring. When companies were released, the information and teams previously set up for those specific functions went home with them.

- The military brought in army shovels that worked well in the debris.

- Hazmat personnel are methodical and check items in a systematic way. They helped check the structures for any hazmat problems.

- Blitzing the building with numerous people fatigued everybody and confused the operation.

- Needed to outline goals and objectives and decide how many people are needed to do each job.

- Hazards within the building needed to be outlined. Keep track of those hazards: were they addressed, being addressed and completed?

- Probably had too many people at the scene. It was a one-block incident with thousands to support it.

- Took burden off dispatch by setting up a command post at Station 1 to set up rotation. Everybody on every shift had a chance to go to the incident.

- Backed aerial apparatus in for optimum reach and in need of a hasty retreat.

Firehouse would like to thank Chief Gary Marrs and the staff of the Oklahoma City Fire Department for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

N.Y. Task Force (NYTF-1) 24-Hour Time Line

4-21-95

07:00

Relieved from duty at collapse site.

07:30

TF personnel load equipment to return to base of operations.

09:00

Unloading completed. Advised to get rest, but on standby, remain fit for duty and in contact with base at all times.

17:25

Task Force leaders briefing. Check for fatigue. Rotate teams. Discussion on which building should be searched. TF leader Shelley advises OCFD determines what building will be searched not FEMA. Medical team addressed rehydration for those doing strenuous work, rotate through rehab, plenty of fluids and rest. Logistics will be on site with equipment. Remaining logistics will remain at base. Trying to obtain another van for transportation. Rescue managers must have tools immediately available.

17:40

60 radios part of equipment cache set up. Channels selected for direct point to point, tactical point to point, and repeater to base.

18:05

Begin loading vans and trucks.

18:20

Leaving for site.

18:45

On site roll call and briefing. Medical teams can be called at logistics. Teams should wash hands frequently and plan for R&R.

19:15

Begin working at site at 19:15.

19:30

Second briefing. Safety message. Be alert in and out of the collapse zone and beware of high winds. One team on pile. Confirmed DEA agent in pile, concentrate efforts on this agent.

19:45

Team briefed by Battalion Chief Ray Downey.

21:00

Team 1 will go on pile, others in basement.

21:10

TF 2-4 in old courthouse conducting secondary search.

21:40

Team 1 finds DEA agent in rubble. Winds in area are increasing. Safety officer Cas-

22:25

sani will make an assessment.

22:30

Team 1 utilizing air hammers uncover DEA documents, given to DEA.

22:45

Member injured in Journal Record building.

23:25

Removed DEA agent from pile (doa).

23:35

Member being treated at rehab, returned to Convention Center.

23:45

Rain beginning, wind picking up, temperature dropping.

23:50

Started to retrieve tools from pile.

Heavy hail storms.

Team 1 redeployed to basement of main building. Rake shoring completed by team

2. Team 3-4 complete search in Journal Record building, then to rehab.

4-22-95

00:30

Logistics pick up 12 foot long 6 X 6 lumber for shoring.

01:30

Teams 3-4 work on second floor conducting void and floor search.

02:00

All members removed from the building while structural engineers conduct evaluation, all members to rehab.

02:25

All teams reenter the building.

02:46

Find victim in rear second floor, begin extrication.

03:25

Body removed

03:35

Body count #69.

03:40

Requested by hazmat specialist for MSDS sheets for insecticide/disinfectant being used.

04:00

Found another female victim in rear of second floor (doa).

04:20

Weather report, rain, heavy thunder storms, with high winds approaching 20-30 mph. Logistics erect temporary shelter to protect equipment cache on site.

04:30

Team 2 reports finding three bodies in various voids, still not removed from rubble pile, identified the area.

05:00

As per Task Force Leader all operations ceased due to severe weather conditions.

07:00

Task force relieved.

08:00

Team returned to base.



Observations From GROUND ZERO

By MIKE WIEDER

For me, as for most Oklahomans, Wednesday, April 19, 1995, got off to a beautiful start. We were greeted by warm temperatures, sunny skies, and the chance of thunderstorms later in the day. A pretty typical Oklahoma spring day. Little did any of us know that the day would turn out to be anything but "typical."

I started the day in my office. My early-morning routine is to

Mike Wieder is a senior editor of Fire Protection Publications at Oklahoma State University. He is a graduate of the OSU School of Fire Protection and holds a master's degree in adult education. Wieder is a former firefighter in Pennsylvania, PA, and Stillwater, OK.

answer correspondence, return telephone calls and begin the day's work on the latest International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) manual. Our office is located in Stillwater, OK, which is about 60 miles north of downtown Oklahoma City.

At 9:02 A.M. I was on the telephone talking to Jim Cottrell (a familiar figure to many people in the fire service). He was providing me with some advice on the manual I was working on. I didn't notice the sonic boom-type reaction that many other people in Stillwater did. However, while talking to Jim I did notice a lot of radio traffic on the Oklahoma City Fire Department frequencies that I had programmed into the scanner in my office.

Because of my telephone conversation, I was not paying particular attention to the scanner. However,

after about 10 minutes another one of our staff members called me on my second telephone line and asked whether I had heard anything on the scanner about a big explosion in Oklahoma City. The commercial radio stations had begun breaking into their regular programming to report the incident. At that point I was completing my call to Jim and began to pay closer attention to the scanner.

Within a minute or so I heard the fourth-alarm assignment being dispatched, along with special calls for all six of the Oklahoma City Fire Department rescue squads. Thinking that what they had was a major gas explosion, I quickly decided that it would be worth the hour's drive to go to the scene to observe and shoot photographs for possible future use in our publications. After checking

Photos by Mike Wieder



WEI

ST

1996

in with my supervisors I gathered up my camera equipment, acquired an office vehicle and headed for Oklahoma City.

It did not take me long to realize that I was going to more than the usual gas explosion. All of the music radio stations in Oklahoma City had stopped playing music and were airing live reports from the scene. Most of these reports were from radio station personnel who had been quickly dispatched to the downtown area and were calling back into the stations on pay telephones or cellular telephones.

I could tell by the panic and horror in their voices that the incident was of tremendous magnitude. The best way I can describe the reports that were being aired is to compare them to the famous "Oh, the humanity ..." footage of the Hindenburg blimp burning and crashing in New Jersey in 1937. Admittedly, my foot got a little heavier on the pedal by now.

It wouldn't be until several days later that I had another scary thought. Based on the time and location of the arrest of suspect Timothy

McVeigh, I passed him going in opposite directions on Interstate 35 about halfway between Stillwater and Oklahoma City.

I arrived in downtown Oklahoma City about 75 minutes after the explosion. What first struck me as

Following the order to evacuate, people fled the scene of the explosion in a stampede fashion: screaming, pushing and running in all directions.

kind of odd was the noticeable lack of traffic or pedestrians in the downtown area. I was raised on the East Coast, where even a minor-injury automobile accident can draw hundreds of spectators. But that day, the streets of downtown Oklahoma

City more resembled Lawrence, KS, in the movie "The Day After." After parking my car in a parking garage about three blocks south of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building (probably a dumb move) I grabbed my camera gear and portable scanner and headed toward the explosion site. The first person I saw after leaving my car was a man sitting on a retaining wall around the parking garage. He looked like a businessman of about 60 years of age. To look at him was an eerie sight. His suit was torn in several places. Stains of blood were noticeable on his white dress shirt and a small trail of blood flowed from a cut on his brow. He sat on the wall with mostly a blank look on his face, except for the hint of a smile. As I walked by, I asked him whether he was all right. He looked at me, nodded to the affirmative and then stared off in space again. I left him and continued on.

As recounts of the event will tell, most of the damage from the blast occurred to the north of the Federal Building. So as I approached from the south, there was little damage

Count On Us Under Pressure

MC Products, the nation's largest maker of fluid level measuring devices for the fire industry, has set the new standard in reliability with its Series 2000, the newest member of the MC Products' family. Featuring an innovative new design, the Series 2000 uses head pressure in the tank to monitor fluid levels and is the first fluid measuring device to completely isolate the electronics from the fluid.

- For use in pressurized or vented tanks
 - Custom calibration at the factory or field sizing available
 - Sealed transducer protects electronics from fluid
 - Easy installation through the front of the pump panel
 - Advanced electronics reduce radio interference
 - Automotive-type waterproof connectors
 - Sequenced lights, easy-to-read bulbs
- Version available with digital read-out of "gallons remaining"



One Rabro Drive
Hauppauge, NY
11788-4210 USA
(516) 582-5252
Fax: (516) 582-5341

The new standard in reliability

For product information, call 1-800-843-6465

Circle 119 on Reader Service Card

J
The
nev
is a
tion
alte
to a
noz
rais
stal
1994
150
14T

immediately evident. I did notice that some of the windows in the upper levels of high rises to the south of the Federal Building were shattered. I began to think that maybe this trip to the city would not be productive. I only had to walk one more block to find out how wrong that initial impression was.

When I reached the intersection of Northwest Fifth and Robinson and turned to my left, I was stunned by the sight that greeted me. The Federal Building, a structure I had driven past many times during visits to the Oklahoma City Fire Department Headquarters just down the street, was sheared completely in half. The portion that had been sheared off was lying in a massive pile of rubble in front of the standing portion. The Oklahoma Water Resources Building across the street from the Federal building had also collapsed. Wrecked cars were strewn all over.

Fire apparatus and firefighters worked the entire scene. All of the buildings in the area appeared to have sustained significant damage. I remember thinking that I had been

to several gas explosions in my career, including one early in my career that involved eight fatalities in an apartment building, and this was definitely not a gas explosion. At first I was so stunned that I forgot I had a camera with me. Once I got over the initial shock I began to shoot pictures.

However, once I was over the initial shock a second and more threatening concern arose. Chatter on the fire department radio frequencies focused on the possible existence of another explosive device on the scene.

Evacuation Ordered

Within minutes an emergency message was put out over the fire channels ordering an immediate evacuation of the emergency scene. All personnel were ordered to board their apparatus and report to one of two staging areas. Apparatus that had been committed to the scene, such as engines attached to hydrants or trucks with their aerials in the air, were left in place. What followed next was something the likes of which I had never before experienced.

The panic of the evacuation was unbelievable. People, including firefighters, police officers and civilians, ran from the scene in a stampede fashion. People were screaming, pushing and running in all directions. I twice walked around the corner of a building and almost was trampled by groups of people running from the area. My good friend Bob Noll, the fire chief in neighboring Yukon, OK, and who was operating on the scene as mutual aid at that time, aptly compared the scene to the running of the bulls through the streets of Pamplona, Spain. I couldn't describe it any better.

I decided that I would head toward the north staging area in the vicinity of Northwest 10th and Harvey to shoot pictures of the apparatus arriving at that location. We usually only get good large-scale staging-area pictures from brush fires in California. I thought this would be a rare opportunity.

As I walked that direction I ran into the entire on-duty platoon of the Edmond, OK, Fire Department. They were parked a few blocks south of the staging area and were



Firefighters were directed to a staging area several blocks from the scene after authorities received a report of a possible second device.

just getting ready to head that way. I have worked with these folks on several IFSTA manuals in the past and many of them have become good friends of mine, including Training Chief David Barnes, who was with this group. I hopped in a staff vehicle with them and headed to the staging area.

The staging area was actually closer to Northwest 11th and Harvey in the parking lot of a church.

Despite the fact that we were seven blocks from the Federal Building, all of the windows in the church and surrounding buildings were blown out. Although the damage at the immediate scene was beyond description, it was the damage of this type — in some cases buildings with no windows left in them 10 blocks from ground zero — that gave me an impression of just how powerful an explosion this was.

The parking lot soon filled with apparatus and firefighters. Each apparatus reported to a staging officer and each company was ordered to perform an accountability check for all of their personnel. Most of the apparatus were parked facing south. Looking toward the south I could see the top of the Federal Building over the roofs of the shorter buildings that were in between. The firefighters took off their turnout gear, sat on the front bumpers of their rigs and whether they knew it or not began the critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) process. The firefighters were talking to each other about their experiences and trying to unwind.

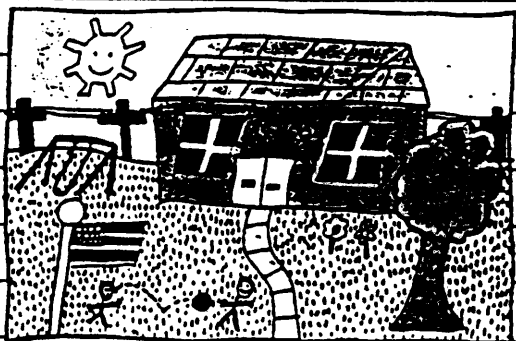
Frightening Report

Then came some more unsettling news. The reports from the scene were indicating that the second device was larger than the first one. When I heard this my mind had several things wandering through it. First, how could any bomb on the scene not have been detonated by the force of the initial explosion? Second, here we are sitting in a parking lot surrounded by buildings that have no windows left in them from the first blast. If the next one is going to be bigger, what are we doing here? I guess the firefighters thought the same thing, because at that point they all moved from the front bumpers of their rigs to the tailboards.

After a few minutes of hanging around there I became restless and began to wander around looking at the damage to buildings in the area. I walked one block to the east (to Northwest 11th and Robinson) and ran into the EMS staging area. There must have been 50 ambulances parked here. Many were from communities that are 60 to 80 miles from Oklahoma City. This area was not nearly as organized as the fire department staging area; however, that was by no fault of the Oklahoma City EMS people. They were doing their best to control a mess that had been created by the local radio and TV media.

Shortly after the explosion media representatives who initially responded to the scene took it upon themselves to broadcast requests that all doctors and nurses in the Oklahoma City and Dallas, TX, areas respond to downtown Oklahoma City to help. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 medical people showed up at the scene.

This is what my school looked like before the storm.



This is what my school looked like after the storm.

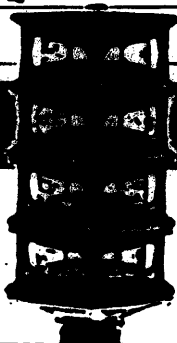


But my friends and I were O.K. because a SIREN told us what to do!

**Nothing works better than a Siren,
and No Siren works better than**

WHELEN
ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

Route. 145, Winthrop Road, Chester, CT 06412-0684
1-800-63SIREN (1-800-637-4736) Fax: 203-526-4794



Circle 122 on Reader Service Card

This made life extremely difficult for the EMS folks. Doctors, nurses, EMTs and paramedics in full surgical scrubs were running all over the place. My immediate thoughts were:

- Who is left at the hospitals to help the victims once they get there?
- If there is a second bomb, we're going to wipe out most of the doctors and nurses in Oklahoma City.

• Why couldn't have someone broadcast that we need lawyers at the scene?

By this time radio traffic was indicating that authorities were about to resume operations in the Federal Building. As I headed back toward that building I stopped at the main incident command post at Eighth and Harvey. Here the Oklahoma City fire and police departments, the State Department of Public Safety and other agencies had positioned their command vehicles to run the incident.

There must also have been at least 500 firefighters from departments other than Oklahoma City's who had showed up and wanted to help. I even ran into a Stillwater Fire Department ambulance crew. While the outpouring of help was a wonderful sight, I couldn't help but think that all these folks running around the command vehicles were making things more difficult for the incident command staff. I guess the people running the incident thought the same thing. When I returned to this command area a few hours later, all the vehicles had been clustered together in a parking lot and an eight-foot-high chain-link fence had been constructed around them. Police officers guarded the gate and would allow admittance only to necessary personnel.

At this time I returned to the Federal Building. On the way I stopped by a large triage area that was being set up by doctors, nurses, EMS and American Red Cross and military personnel in a parking lot at the corner of Northwest Fifth and Broadway. This was about a block and a half east of the Federal Building. It appeared that they were setting up treatment positions for about 20 to 25 victims. Ambulances were backed up to this area to transport any victims to the hospital. Large quantities of medical supplies were stashed here. I guessed that this area was being set up in anticipation of many more live victims being brought out of the building after the rescue operations resumed.

However, not only did I see this area set up, but about three hours later I also saw it being disassembled. In between, I never saw them receive a single patient.

I then wandered back to the north (collapsed) side of the Federal Building. The scene was quite different from the first time I had made it past there. There was little activity in the front of the building. Most of the victims who were in this area had been removed to hospitals. Much of the rescue work was being done inside the building. Rescuers were entering through the south side of the structure, out of my view.

The only activity on the now-famous north side of the building was Oklahoma City Fire Department Truck 7 and its crew using the aerial ladder platform to gain access to upper floors and search areas that were not immediately accessi-

At the main incident command post there must have been at least 500 firefighters from departments other than Oklahoma City's who had showed up and wanted to help.

ble from the outside. Also at this time law enforcement officials were surveying the street in front of the building and the surrounding area for evidence.

The next thing that I began to notice was that the beautiful, sunny skies that greeted this day were gone. It was quite clear that the thunderstorms that had been predicted as a possibility were about to become a reality. Fire radio broadcasts indicated that the National Weather Service had issued a severe thunderstorm warning for the area and heavy rain, high winds, dangerous lightning and large hail were possible. I began to think it might be time to head back to the car, which was now parked near the command post. (I had moved it from the parking garage earlier in the day.) My decision to leave the scene was then "confirmed" by a Rambo-looking

dude with an M-16 who noted that I did not have any identification on and who was not real impressed with my explanation of what IFSTA was.

By the time I reached the command post and my car heavy winds and driving rain had hit the area. Lightning was flashing all about. I figured it was time to scram, so I headed back to Stillwater.

On the hour-long drive back to Stillwater, many thoughts crossed my mind. I had seen so many things that day. Was it a bad dream? Who could do such a thing? Would my good friends at the Oklahoma City Fire Department and surrounding fire departments ever be OK or ever be the same?

However, there was one thought that kept running through my mind and I want to share it with all who read this article. I had just witnessed the largest emergency that I will probably ever see in my career (at least I hope it is). Despite all of the training and education I have, I had no impact on the events of the day. I ran around the scene for seven or eight hours, just like any other fire buff, and shot a bunch of pictures. Then I went home. I had made no difference in what happened that day.

Several days later, an electronic mail message was passed along to all of the employees in my office from a very dear friend of mine and our organization. He conveyed his sympathies to all of us Okies, and also said we should feel positive about the fact that most of the responders who were handling that incident had been trained by our manuals. This message was a wonderful gesture. The vast majority of our employees have never been emergency responders, and I am sure it did make them feel like they had an impact on the event. However, it did not quite cut it for me.

So my advice to all of you who are out there "on the job," be it for a career or volunteer department, is to keep doing that job every day. There may be many frustrations, like not having the nicest truck in the world, fighting dinosaur chief officers, not getting a big enough pay raise or dealing with members of the public who do not appreciate what you do. But, I can assure you that none of these frustrations equal driving home from the biggest incident you have ever seen in your life, knowing that you didn't do a damn thing to make it better.

The Oklahoma City Bombing:

IMPROVING BUILDING PERFORMANCE
THROUGH MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION



ASCE
American Society of Civil Engineers

The Building Performance Assessment Team Process

In response to hurricanes, flood, earthquakes, and other disasters, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) often deploys Building Performance Assessment Teams (BPATs) to conduct field investigations at disaster sites. The members of a BPAT include representatives of public sector and private sector entities who are experts in specific technical fields such as structural and civil engineering, building design and construction, and building code development and enforcement. BPATs inspect disaster-induced damages incurred by residential and commercial buildings and other manmade structures; evaluate local design practices, construction methods and materials, building codes, and building inspection and code enforcement processes; and make recommendations regarding design, construction, and code issues. With the goal of reducing the damage caused by future disasters, the BPAT process is an important part of FEMA's hazard mitigation activities.

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL COUNCIL ON FORENSIC ENGINEERING (TCFE) OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE). THE OBJECTIVE OF ASCE IS THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE AND PROFESSION OF ENGINEERING TO ENHANCE THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF TCFE IS TO DEVELOP PRACTICES TO REDUCE AND MITIGATE FAILURES BY DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES AND ALSO BY ENCOURAGING RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ETHICAL CONDUCT IN FORENSIC ENGINEERING PRACTICE.

THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY RECOGNIZED ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES AND IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE USED WITHOUT FIRST SECURING COMPETENT ADVICE WITH RESPECT TO ITS SUITABILITY FOR ANY GENERAL OR SPECIFIC APPLICATION.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS PUBLICATION ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED TO BE A STANDARD OF ASCE AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE AS A REFERENCE IN PURCHASE SPECIFICATIONS, CONTRACTS, REGULATIONS, STATUTES, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL DOCUMENT.

NO REFERENCE MADE IN THIS PUBLICATION TO ANY SPECIFIC METHOD, PRODUCT, PROCESS, OR SERVICE CONSTITUTES OR IMPLIES AN ENDORSEMENT, RECOMMENDATION, OR WARRANTY THEREOF BY ASCE.

ASCE MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, SUITABILITY, OR UTILITY OF ANY INFORMATION, APPARATUS, PRODUCT, OR PROCESS DISCUSSED IN THIS PUBLICATION AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY THEREFORE.

ANYONE UTILIZING THIS INFORMATION ASSUMES ALL LIABILITY ARISING FROM SUCH USE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INFRINGEMENT OF ANY PATENT OR PATENTS.

THE STATEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TEAM MEMBERS AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS THEY BELONG TO, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL, OR FEMA OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN PARTICULAR. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, FEMA, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN.

Executive Summary

In May 1995, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) deployed a Building Performance Assessment Team (BPAT) composed of American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and Federal Government engineers to investigate damage caused by the malevolent bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

The purposes of the investigation were to review damage caused by the blast, determine the failure mechanism for the building, and review engineering strategies for reducing such damage to new and existing buildings in the future. Specifically, mechanisms for multi-hazard mitigation, including mitigation of wind and earthquakes effects, were considered. Among the strategies evaluated were procedures and details provided in FEMA's 1994 Edition of *NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program) Recommended Provisions for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings* (Reference 7).

The BPAT visited the area around the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City during the period of May 9 through 13, 1995, 3 weeks after the blast occurred on Wednesday, April 19, 1995. The location of the Murrah Building in downtown Oklahoma City is shown in Figures 1-2 and 1-3 in Section 1.

While in Oklahoma City, the BPAT took photographs; collected structural drawings, shop drawings, photographs, and samples of structural components, including concrete and reinforcing bars; and obtained an audio tape of the explosion. The BPAT also conducted interviews concerning damage to buildings. Physical inspection of the structure was limited to visual observation from a distance of approximately 200 feet.

From visual inspection and analysis of the damage that occurred in the Murrah Building as a result of a blast caused by a truck bomb, it is concluded that progressive collapse extended the damage somewhat beyond that caused directly by the blast. The type of damage that occurred and the resulting collapse of nearly half the building is consistent with what would be expected for an Ordinary Moment Frame building of the type and detailing available in the mid-1970's when subjected to the blast from the large bomb that was detonated.

Using information developed for FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, it is possible to identify types of structural systems that would provide significant increases in toughness to structures subjected to catastrophic loading from events such as major earthquakes and blasts. One of these systems is compartmentalized construction, in which a large percentage of the building has structural walls that are reinforced to provide structural integrity in case the building is damaged. Two additional types of detailing, used in areas of high seismicity, are Special Moment Frame construction and Dual Systems with Special Moment Frames (herein referred to as Dual Systems).

The compartmentalized type of construction has been proven to provide significant structural integrity and resistance to progressive collapse as shown in Figure 6-1 in Section 6. However, the small and inflexible spaces created by this type of construction are not well-suited to office buildings. For this reason, compartmentalized construction could not often be used in Federal buildings.

Appendix A

BPAT MEMBERS

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE)

W. Gene Corley, Ph.D., P.E. – Vice President (BPAT Principal Investigator)

Construction Technology Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Corley is a senior structural engineer with extensive experience in failure investigations, building codes, and reinforced concrete. He serves on several ASCE technical committees and on the ASCE Executive Committee of the Technical Council on Forensic Engineering.

Mete A. Sozen, Ph.D. – Kettlehut Distinguished Professor

Purdue University

Dr. Sozen is a senior structural engineer with over 35 years of experience in concrete and seismic design. He has served on several ASCE technical committees, including Limit Analysis, Design of Reinforced Columns, and Connections.

Charles H. Thornton, Ph.D., P.E. – Principal

Thornton - Tomasetti / Engineers

Dr. Thornton is a senior structural engineer with extensive experience in the investigation of collapse and structural failures.

Paul F. Mlakar, Ph.D., P.E. – Research Structural Engineer/

Chief, Concrete Technology Division

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Dr. Mlakar is a senior structural engineer experienced in blast-resistant design. He Chairs the ASCE Committee on Shock and Vibratory Effects and leads the Task Committee that is producing the state of practice report on Structural Design for Physical Security.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

Clifford Oliver – Senior Engineer / Project Officer and Team Leader

Mr. Oliver is a senior engineer with extensive experience in hazard-resistant construction and retrofit construction.

Paul Hoofnagle – Senior Engineer / Project Manager

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. (FEMA Support Contractor, EMW-94-C-4421)

Mr. Hoofnagle is a senior engineer with experience in structural evaluation and mitigation design for seismic hazards.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

Stanley C. Woodson, Ph.D., P.E. – Research Structural Engineer

Dr. Woodson is a senior structural engineer specializing in blast-resistant design.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)

Richard D. Marshall, Ph.D. – Research Structural Engineer

Dr. Marshall is a senior structural engineer with expertise in wind and blast loads.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

David Kossover, P.E. – Structural Engineer

Mr. Kossover is a senior structural engineer with expertise in blast-resistant design.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Society of Civil Engineers would like to acknowledge the contributions made by the following persons to the BPAT process for Oklahoma City.

Ray Blakeney
Director of Operations
Oklahoma State Medical Examiner's Office

Lieutenant O. K. Cantrell
Deputy Sheriff / Range Master
Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department

Robert Cornforth, P.E.
Structural Engineer

James Goodbread
Fire Chief
Tinker Air Force Base

Captain Bob Heady
Technician / HDS
Commander, Bomb Disposal Unit
Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department

Robert Hill, P.E.
Structural Engineer
Brockett Associates

David Hammond, P.E.
Structural Engineer

Paul Ed Kirkpatrick, P.E.
Kirkpatrick Engineering Company

Don C. Liston
Engineering Print Shop Manager
City of Oklahoma City

Donald Lynch
Director, Oklahoma County
Department of Emergency Management

Ken Morris
NFIP State Coordinator
State of Oklahoma
Water Resources Board

Captain James D. Rouse
Chief of Operations / Bomb Technician
Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department

David L. Smith, Jr.
Visual Information Specialist
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Experts: New evidence could help overturn death sentence

By LOIS ROMANO

THE WASHINGTON POST

TULSA, Okla. — Timothy McVeigh's attorney returned here Saturday with 3,135 pages of new FBI files to study and McVeigh's permission to explore a challenge to his conviction and death sentence.

"Tim definitely wants to see where this goes," attorney Robert Nigh Jr. said a day after he spent five hours consulting with his death row client in the Terre Haute, Ind., federal prison.

With limited time and options, McVeigh's lawyers face a difficult fight if they try to overturn McVeigh's conviction

FREE SUPPORTERS ADMIT FBI DIRECTOR, SET TO STEP DOWN, DID NOT FULLY COMPLY GOALS PAGE 28A

for the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, which killed 168 people.

But many legal experts agree that the FBI investigative files, which should have been given to the defense in 1997, may provide evidence to challenge McVeigh's death sentence.

In any case, the legal ball is now in McVeigh's court, after the government's decision Friday to delay McVeigh's execution from Wednesday until

June 11 to give his attorneys time to review the documents. The material was discovered during a routine archiving of records by the FBI and provided to McVeigh's defense Thursday, a day before Attorney General John Ashcroft ordered the execution postponed.

Ashcroft spent today with President Bush at Camp David, in the Maryland woods, where they were expected to discuss the McVeigh case and the FBI's error. Officials said the visit had been scheduled before the

revelation about the McVeigh documents. "He is the president's guest" is all a spokesperson would say.

Nigh and co-counsel Nathan Chambers have three possible options in seeking a new trial or sentencing proceeding for McVeigh: to return to the federal trial judge and ask him to reconsider his denial of McVeigh's request for a new trial last year; to appeal to the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver on the basis of newly discovered evidence; or to file an original petition to the Supreme Court.

"It's a fluid situation and I don't think anyone knows

► SEE MCVEIGH PAGE 28A

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3A

ere anything will come out," said Richard Burr, a Texas death penalty expert who is advising the McVeigh team. The court-appointed lawyers may need to consider going back to federal court with an application for expert assistance, more money and help to wade through the materials and prepare for any appeals. To that end, the investigations and results of McVeigh and his confessed co-conspirator, Terry L. Nichols, have cost taxpayers an estimated \$80 million. Nigh said the lawyers will decide shortly whether to seek additional stay after they thoroughly examine the e-spaced typed pages, at 700 actual documents, to determine whether any of the evidence merits investigation. As of today, the lawyers were awaiting newly found photographs and copies of videotaped audiotapes from the Defense Department.

Sources familiar with the material say it contains a considerable amount of information pertaining to "John Doe No. 2" — a suspect who was described by witnesses soon after the blast but never materialized — as well as witness reports about other possible accomplices.

According to two sources, one file shows FBI efforts to locate a man who a Missouri real estate agent claimed appeared with McVeigh and Nichols before the bombing to buy a piece of property in the Ozarks. The FBI never found him.

To attack McVeigh's death sentence, lawyers could argue that such references in the FBI files might have led a jury considering the death penalty to believe that someone other than McVeigh masterminded the crime.

McVeigh abandoned his remaining appeals in December and let pass a deadline to request executive clemency. At the time, Nigh said McVeigh did not want to spend the rest of his life in prison and was preparing to die.

In light of the new developments, however, Nigh said today that McVeigh is willing to consider all his options, although he is not yet committed to legal action.

Nigh and Burr said their preferred legal option is to go back to U.S. District Judge Richard P. Matsch and ask him to reopen McVeigh's request for "postconviction relief." In that plea, the lawyers argued that the government had withheld evidence and that McVeigh had had ineffective counsel.

Matsch denied the request for a new trial last October, a decision McVeigh did not appeal.

Burr said the lawyers would now have to prove to Matsch that "the suppression of these documents could have affected the outcome of either the conviction or the sentencing." More important, the

documents must convince Matsch that he might have ruled differently had the documents been available.

The failure to turn over the documents to the defense could be considered "a fraud upon the court," Burr said.

Appealing to the 10th Circuit is a less viable option. This would require that the documents show evidence that McVeigh is innocent. Burr said this appeal was virtually "impossible" unless the files proved McVeigh did not blow up the building. "We would have to overcome a whole lot," he said.

In fact, one hurdle for the lawyers to overcome is that McVeigh admitted the crime in a recently published book, "American Terrorist."

Nigh argued, however, that "the book is not in evidence. There is not a record in any court of his remarks in that book."

Finally McVeigh could directly petition the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn his conviction in order to get a new trial. The court rarely considers such petitions.

157 (160)

Nichols lawyer alleges FBI deception in missing documents

Attorney: Evidence kept from both sides

By ANNE GEARAN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — A lawyer for Terry Nichols, the man convicted of helping Timothy McVeigh prepare for the Oklahoma City bombing, told the

Supreme Court that newly released documents suggest the FBI withheld information from both defense lawyers and federal prosecutors.

Nichols is seeking a new trial. He has asked the Supreme Court to reconsider his appeal in light of last week's revelation that the FBI failed to turn over thousands of items to defense lawyers before trial.

"We have reason to believe

that the FBI agents may have consciously failed to memorialize interviews," using a standard FBI form that would then be available to defense lawyers, Nichols lawyer Michael Tigar wrote in a Supreme Court filing released Friday.
Documents the FBI belatedly turned over refer to interviews the FBI completed during its investigation of the bombing, but the customary

"Form 302" reports documenting those interviews are missing, Tigar contended.

The lawyer also said he had found at least two instances where government prosecutors made arguments at trial that are contradicted by the newly discovered material.

"We do not suggest that the prosecutors were behaving unethically," Tigar wrote.
"Rather, it appears that the

FBI hid from them the evidence that the defense was presenting truthful, reliable evidence."

John Collingwood, FBI spokesman, said that in the FBI's review, "We have seen no evidence that suggests any intent to withhold evidence from the defendants."

"To the contrary, the intent has always been disclosure beyond that called for by law,"

said Collingwood.

Tigar did not detail that allegation and he did not respond to requests for comment.

Nichols has long contended that his lawyers did not have access to all the investigative material due them before trial. That allegation was the basis of his latest appeal to the Supreme Court, which the justices turned down without comment in April.

Senators push for investigation, hearings to look into FBI operations

By RICHARD A. SERRANO

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON — Lawyers for Timothy McVeigh said Sunday that they are launching a full investigation into newly disclosed FBI files and most likely will need yet another postponement in his execution date to complete their review.

Attorney General John Ashcroft, however, said he will not grant another delay, raising the prospect that the case could return to federal court.

Also Sunday, a phalanx of senators from both political parties strongly urged everything from a full review of all Federal Bureau of Investigation operations to congressional hearings, with several lawmakers saying agents should be prosecuted or fired if it turns out the files were deliberately kept from the defense.

Government sources said over the weekend that some of the 3,135 pages of newly disclosed material was discovered as early as January and February, and yet the McVeigh defense team was not alerted until his May 16 execution date was less than a week away.

While the FBI and Department of Justice officials have



Rob Nigh
McVeigh
attorney
says 30 days
not enough
to examine
documents

insisted that the documents do not show that McVeigh is innocent in the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, his defense lawyers and the senators sharply criticized the bureau for holding on to the material for so long.

One senator said it suggested an "arrogance" on the part of the FBI that McVeigh should die without having been provided the documents, while another senator said it was indicative of a "cowboy culture" that has infested the bureau and led to a number of major mistakes in high-profile cases.

Much of the criticism Sunday came from Republican senators, who now are urging President Bush for a much broader review of the beleaguered agency than the one Ashcroft has ordered into the

► SEE McVEIGH PAGE 6A

► BOMBING CONFESSION IS LEGALLY WORTHLESS PAGE 6A

► McVEIGH: Documents called useless for bomber

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A

missing files.

McVeigh has been on death row four years, since he was convicted in the bombing that killed 168 people.

He recently dropped all of his legal appeals and said he was ready to die.

He was scheduled to be executed and, had Ashcroft not granted a 30-day delay Friday, McVeigh would have become the first federal prisoner put to death in 38 years.

Nathan Chambers, one of McVeigh's two attorneys, said on ABC-TV's "This Week" that the new execution date of June 11 gives the defense only enough time for a cursory review of the new documents.

At some point before June 11, if Ashcroft does not budge, Chambers said it will be "certainly an option" to ask U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch, who sentenced McVeigh to die, for more time to review the situation.

Chambers and his co-counsel, Rob Nigh, said that, not only do they want to examine the new documents, they also want to determine whether the FBI purposely withheld the material from the defense in violation of a court-authorized agreement made before McVeigh's trial. Furthermore, they said, they want to make sure that no other material still is being held back.

Once they have made a preliminary evaluation of the new material, Chambers said, they will ask McVeigh how he wishes to proceed. The two lawyers noted that, until last week, McVeigh was emotionally prepared for death, but they also stressed that he fervently believes it is important to determine how serious this FBI foul-up might be.

Beth Wilkinson, a prosecutor in the McVeigh case, conceded that the appearance of new FBI papers "was an unfortunate error" in McVeigh's case and that of his convicted co-conspirator, Terry Nichols.

"We spent many, many months turning over an extraordinary amount of documents to the defense counsel in both the McVeigh and Nichols cases, and we went back to the FBI repeatedly to ask them for any additional documents that they had," she said.

But she added that the material basically is useless for McVeigh. While much of it consists of witness statements about an alleged third conspirator, known only as John Doe No. 2, McVeigh never used as a defense during the sentencing phase of his trial the possibility that others might have been involved in the bombing.

But Nigh, saying that more than 30 days likely will be needed to review the documents, stressed that "we have to get to the precise factual background of how this could

occur."

But Ashcroft disagreed, telling the Daily Oklahoman newspaper that the defense team now has plenty of time to review the new material and that a second postponement is not necessary. He also predicted that the courts will not grant McVeigh another day in court.

Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, a longtime critic of the FBI and its outgoing director, Louis Freeh, pointed to a long list of FBI missteps in big cases — the Branch Davidian siege near Waco, Texas; the shootings at Ruby Ridge, Idaho; and the botched investigation of nuclear scientist Wen-Ho Lee.

On "Fox News Sunday," Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., recommended congressional hearings into the FBI, and said that if it is shown that FBI agents purposely withheld the documents, then people should be fired and prosecuted.

Others, such as Sen. Charles Schumer of New York, the ranking Democrat on a Senate judiciary subcommittee that oversees the FBI, told CBS that he will urge Bush to name a special commission to examine the entire FBI.

Lawmakers seek probe of FBI after McVeigh trouble

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — As Timothy McVeigh re-evaluates whether he wants to be executed, lawmakers are considering hearings into the FBI's failure to disclose evidence in the Oklahoma City bombing case.

When McVeigh originally decided not to pursue further appeals, he had no idea the FBI had withheld evidence, attorney Robert Nigh said Sunday.

"In light of that, it's completely reasonable for him to re-evaluate his position," Nigh told "Fox News Sunday." "The facts of the case are now certainly at issue."

McVeigh "has indicated now that he is at least willing to take a fresh look at things, hear our analysis of the facts contained within the documents and our legal analysis of his options," Nigh said on CBS' "Face the Nation."

The FBI's lapse has prompted members of Congress to urge hearings into how it happened, and one Democrat wants President Bush to appoint a blue-ribbon commission to review the FBI.

Defense attorney Nathan Chambers questioned whether the FBI has disclosed all evidence. "Are we going to learn next week that there are yet more documents?" Chambers said on ABC's "This Week."

"There are a lot of questions that a lot of people have for the FBI, and as we move forward in these next few days, that question will be one that is answered," said Mindy Tucker, spokeswoman for Attorney General John Ashcroft.

A former prosecutor in the case said she believed the foul-up was unintentional and that the documents should not affect the outcome of the case.

"He has confessed to the crime. The evidence during the trial was absolutely overwhelming," Beth Wilkinson said on ABC. "I believe it is very unlikely that there will be any information that would be

useful to Mr. McVeigh."

McVeigh and his lawyers are considering whether to seek a delay in his execution, postponed until June 11 by Ashcroft because of the evidence foul-up.

Ashcroft said he will not impose any further delays.

Just days before McVeigh was to be executed, the FBI disclosed that 3,135 investigation materials — including interview reports and physical evidence such as photographs, letters and tapes — were withheld from McVeigh's lawyers.

McVeigh was to be executed for the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City that killed 168 people, including 19 children.

The defense team has just begun reviewing the documents and Nigh said he was not prepared to disclose what was in them.

MAY 14, 2001

Bombing confession useless

Federal prosecutors still must prove McVeigh's guilt

By ANNE GEARAN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Timothy McVeigh says he did it, and he is not sorry.

"I understand what they felt in Oklahoma City. I have no sympathy for them," the convicted killer of 168 people said, after detailing how he planned and carried out the 1995 bombing of the Murrah federal office building.

As a legal matter, McVeigh's confession is worthless. He admitted the bombing to book authors, not in court.

That he said it, however, makes it difficult for many to understand the furor over an FBI mistake that has postponed McVeigh's scheduled execution and could reopen the legal question of his guilt.

"I understand why lay people, and especially the victims, would say, 'Hey, he confessed, he admitted it, so what's the big deal?'" said G. Allen Dale, a criminal defense lawyer.

But people confess, sometimes repeatedly, to crimes they did not commit, and it is the government's responsibility to prove guilt in court, he and other lawyers said.

"The government has got the burden of proof. They can't withhold documents and evidence and then expect to kill someone," Dale said.

The Justice Department said Thursday that more than 3,000 documents gathered by the FBI before McVeigh's trial were never given to his defense team, as required by law. Attorney General John Ashcroft postponed McVeigh's execution, scheduled for Wednesday.

McVeigh could ask for another execution delay, now set



Death penalty opponents with a giant puppet of Uncle Sam protest Sunday in Terre Haute, Ind., where Timothy McVeigh was scheduled to be executed this week.

M. SPENCER GREEN
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

for June 11, or make a new assault on his conviction. His published statements confessing to the bombing could then be brought into court, but would still not equal a straightforward confession to a law enforcement officer.

One of McVeigh's current lawyers, Robert Nigh, said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "there has been no evidence at the time of trial concerning any statement by Mr. McVeigh, and you have to analyze the case in terms of the evidence at the time of trial."

The twist derailed what had seemed an orderly progression toward the first federal execution since 1963.

McVeigh pleaded innocent and was convicted in 1997 and sentenced to death. Last year, McVeigh asked his lawyers to

stop fighting the case.

But until March and publication of "American Terrorist: Timothy McVeigh and the Oklahoma City Bombing," McVeigh had never publicly admitted guilt. McVeigh told the authors he knew he would get caught and anticipated execution as a form of "state-assisted suicide."

His apparent desire for martyrdom is one reason the FBI documents are so troubling, said Lawrence Goldman, vice president of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

"We don't just say someone is guilty because he says he is," Goldman said. "There are always people who have political motives, maybe who have humdrum lives, who want to go down in history as a martyr."

162 (165)

McVeigh: John Doe

No. 2 doesn't exist

By Kim Cobb

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

With his execution on hold and his attorneys reviewing old leads about possible accomplices, Timothy McVeigh has written a letter to the Houston Chronicle stating unequivocally that there was never a "John Doe No. 2."

Legal experts say the statement, in McVeigh's own distinctive handwriting, could weaken any argument his attorneys might make to seek a new trial based on the possible existence of other conspirators in the 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, in which 168 people were killed and hundreds injured.

McVeigh dated his single-page letter May 2 — a full week before the FBI revealed it had

found 3,135 documents about the bombing investigation that it never shared with the defense. Many are "tips" that reportedly did not pan out from people who claimed to have seen a man with McVeigh in the days before the bombing. The suspect came to be known as "John Doe No. 2."

McVeigh's letter came in response to a reporter's inquiries about renewed allegations by his estranged trial attorney, Stephen Jones, that McVeigh has always inflated his role in the bombing to serve his ego.

Jones claims McVeigh was actually the tool of a larger group of conspirators.

"Jones has been thoroughly discredited, so I'm not going to break a sweat refuting his outlandish claims point-by-point," McVeigh wrote. "The truth is on my side."

Jones says the attorney-client privilege no longer exists between himself and McVeigh, based on the condemned man's widely published confessions to the bombing and on McVeigh's claims that Jones misrepresented him. McVeigh clearly disputes that, noting in the letter that Jones' "ethical transgressions" will have to be judged by his peers and the courts.

"And last, does anyone honestly believe that if there was a John Doe 2 (there is not), that Stephen Jones would still be alive? ... Think about it," McVeigh wrote.

McVeigh, 33, had been scheduled to die Wednesday for the bombing. But after learning of the existence of the unreleased FBI documents, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft delayed the execution for one month, to June 11.

FBI says record clear on McVeigh

Field offices certify: No more documents

By LOIS ROMANO
and CHERYL W. THOMPSON

THE WASHINGTON POST

FBI field offices across the country Tuesday assured top officials that they have no more records related to the Oklahoma City bombing case, meeting a 9 a.m. deadline set by FBI Director Louis Freeh after several more items trickled in from the Baltimore field office last week, officials said.

Freeh ordered 100 FBI offices to certify in writing that they had sent all bombing files to the Oklahoma City field office after 3,135 pages of material surfaced last week, six days before convicted bomber Timothy McVeigh was to be executed.

"We've been assured by the ... offices that there should be no more records," an FBI official said Tuesday.

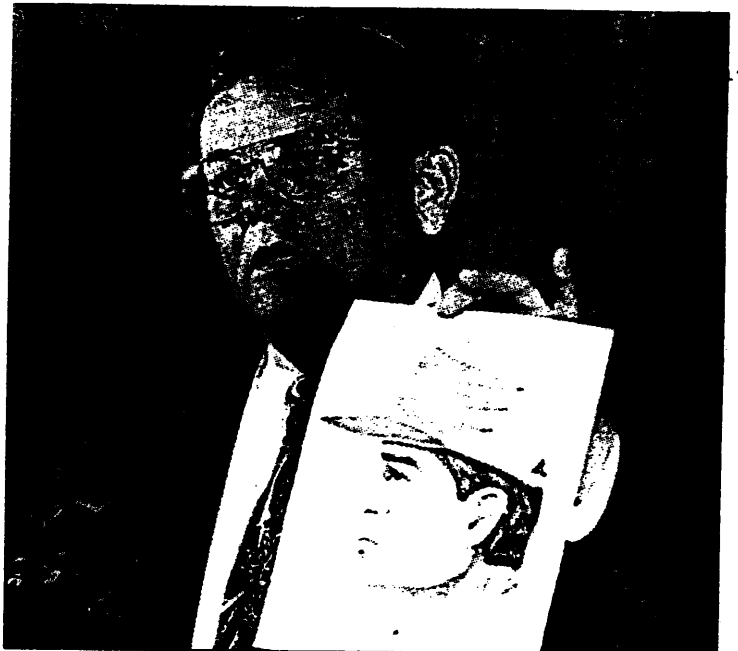
Meanwhile Tuesday, lawmakers in Washington strongly criticized FBI handling of the McVeigh and other cases, one senator saying it undermined the confidence of the American people.

"Any kind of failure at the FBI, anything that happens at the FBI that calls into question something they did or failed to do leads to a lot of mistrust with the American people," Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Ala., the Senate Intelligence Committee chairman, said after his committee met privately with Freeh.

Freeh told the senators that information in the newly found documents "won't have any bearing on the case," Shelby said. Reflecting a wariness of such pronouncements, the senator added, "We'll have to wait and see."

"It's something that should not have happened, and it shows, probably, a lack of diligence somewhere in the FBI," Shelby said. As the bureau's director, Freeh is responsible, Shelby said, but he said others in the FBI who failed to meet deadlines or follow orders "ought to be brought to task."

Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, who chairs the Judiciary Committee that oversees the FBI, said of the McVeigh documents: "There's no question these mistakes should not



AMY SANCETTA/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FBI Special Agent Weldon Kennedy holds up a sketch of the man known as "John Doe No. 2," sought in the Oklahoma City bombing, during a news conference on May 1, 1995.

have been made in a high-profile case, or any case."

"Every criminal defendant has the right to these types of materials and we've got to live up to our responsibilities," said Hatch, who was not in the

Freeh hearing. "We must see that those rights are protected."

Freeh was expected to provide at a House hearing today some answers about why the FBI failed to turn over the

164 (16)

pages from the bombing investigation, officials said.

On Friday, Attorney General John Ashcroft delayed McVeigh's execution until June 11 to give his lawyers time to review the new files, which should have been turned over to McVeigh before his June 1997 trial.

A day earlier, seven additional items were found in Baltimore. Officials said nothing in that material casts doubt on McVeigh's guilt or innocence, the same position they took on the witness statements, tapes, photographs and other documents turned over to McVeigh's defense lawyers last week.

Meanwhile, McVeigh's attorneys were ambushed this week by an unexpected source — their own client. In a letter to the Houston Chronicle

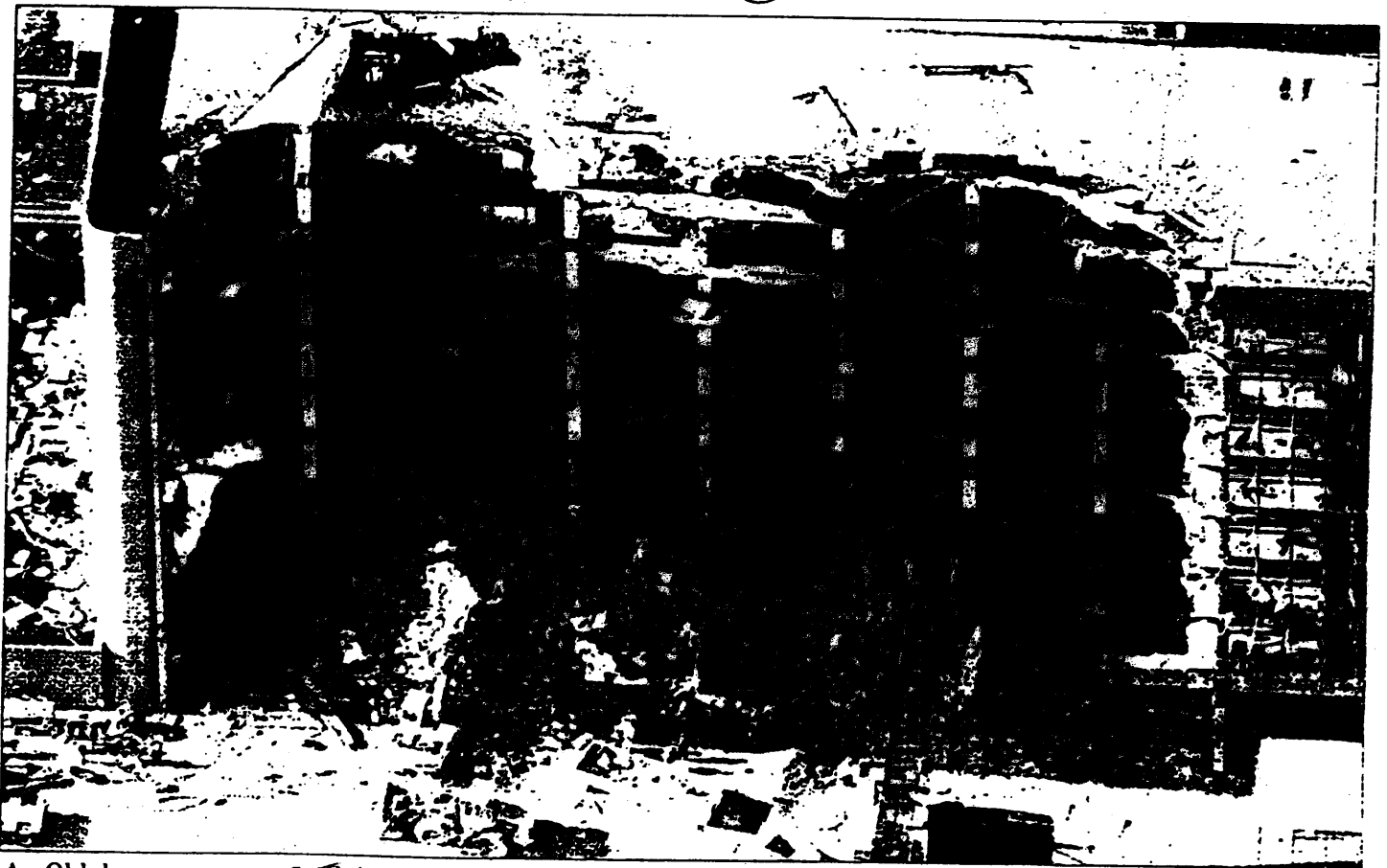
written before his execution was delayed, McVeigh states unequivocally that there was no "John Doe 2" — a suspect who was described by witnesses soon after the blast but never materialized.

Legal experts have said that McVeigh could benefit from the recently discovered FBI files by challenging his death sentence — if the materials point to other potential suspects. When sentencing McVeigh to death in June 1997, the jury could have considered as a mitigating factor whether other suspects may have played a dominant role in the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, which killed 168 people.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

DID FEDS HAVE FOREKNOWLEDGE?

Deputies Say Congressman Knew



An Oklahoma news report claims a congressman and staff member knew the Oklahoma City bombing was coming.

Two deputy sheriffs say that the federal government had foreknowledge of the Oklahoma City bombing. The congressman they name says it's not true.

Both BATF and FBI Knew About McVeigh; Secretly Blame One Another for Bombing

More findings in the ongoing independent investigation into the Oklahoma City bombing were discussed on the Aug. 3 and 4, 1995, broadcasts of The SPOTLIGHT's nightly call-in talk forum, Radio Free America, with host Tom Valentine.

The guest was Pat Briley, who has been actively involved in the investigation. Briley honed his investigative and research skills as a project manager working in Washington, D.C., in the 1970s under Adm. Hyman Rickover for the design and construction of the nuclear power plant for the Trident ballistic missile submarine. He is an Oklahoma City native.

What follows is a combined, edited transcription of two consecutive interviews with Briley. Questions by Valentine and his callers are in boldface. Briley's responses are in regular type.

What are some of your findings?

There are a lot of areas that need to be discussed, but right up front we should state a number of things.

First of all, if Timothy McVeigh was indeed involved in this bombing—and it appears that he was, and likewise with Terry Nichols—he had a lot of other help.

It appears, from a lot of very credible eyewitness accounts, and other hard evidence, that there was an Iraqi who helped McVeigh, who was with McVeigh in Oklahoma City the weekend before the bombing and who was seen driving away from the bombing site (right after the bombing) at a high rate of speed.

Is this John Doe No. 2?

Yes, this is John Doe No. 2. He's been identified. We know what he looks like, his name, where he lives. [He is an] Iraqi. He was one of among 3,000 or more former Iraqi soldiers who served under Saddam Hussein, who surrendered and who was brought over here by President Clinton over the objections of many people here in America. The government has either used these Iraqis and/or lost control and/or track of them.

The important thing here to remember is that there is a foreign, Arab connection here. Besides John Doe No. 2, we have uncovered two more Arabs who were heavily involved in helping McVeigh and Nichols in Oklahoma City.

This has all been brought to the attention of the FBI. We do not feel that they are doing an adequate job in investigating or interviewing witnesses or following up with these Arab leaders.

We don't really know why this is so, but we do have evidence that they are not following up on these leads.

We believe the FBI, the BATF and other law enforcement and intelligence agencies of the United States not only had forewarning, but most likely, foreknowledge of this bombing attempt.

They either (a) failed in their attempts to stop it or (b) allowed it to happen.

We have two witnesses (one of them was injured in the bombing, and her husband came up to help her) and they knew people in the BATF office there in the building.

Two BATF agents came up to these witnesses out in the street after the

bombing and told them that there was a bomb scare that morning and that the people in the BATF who were not there that day had been told that they do not have to come to work that morning.

No one else was told that.

Do you believe that the government had foreknowledge, in some way, of the impending bombing in Oklahoma City?

There is evidence both the FBI and the BATF may have had foreknowledge.

There was a meeting June 1995 in Washington between President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, the FBI and the BATF to discuss the Oklahoma City bombing.

A witness who was in the meeting reported that FBI and BATF representatives got into an argument during the meeting, blaming each other for the fact that each knew about the impending bombing, but didn't do enough to stop it.

A reporter here in Oklahoma City talked to the person who was in this meeting. He got a first-hand description of what happened.

We have other sources that indicate the FBI received specific warnings two months before the bombing and the BATF at least nine days before the bombing.

When I say warnings, I mean official warnings, from our own intelligence and from foreign intelligence. At this point we're not at liberty to give out specifics, but I can tell you the information we have is solid.

The BATF had two distinct warnings about McVeigh months before the bomb-

**Presid.
Clinton
Attorn
Gener
Reno kn
about t
secre
FBI-BA
conflic**

ing. The individual had called the BATF and left their names and phone number, and told the BATF that McVeigh was trying to buy explosive fuels to make a bomb.

The BATF admitted on NBC with Tom Brokaw that they talked to these individuals, but they are trying to deny that they had all the information they needed. So McVeigh was known to them.

Not only that, but there were also people in Michigan who called the BATF and complained about McVeigh and Nichols.

So they were known to the BATF.

However, we also have information that the BATF met with McVeigh the night before the Oklahoma bombing. We have sources that indicate he was paid to deliver the truck to Oklahoma City.

I'm not trying to exonerate McVeigh at all or to say that he was not involved in the bombing. But we have witnesses who were at the scene of this meeting.

We know the FBI was at the scene and talked to the same witnesses. And there apparently were some surveillance tapes that were confiscated. The BATF and FBI knew about this.

It appears as though the federal authorities could have prevented this from happening.

We believe so. We believe it was more than just a bomb scare. It is possible they were even involved with McVeigh. This is similar to the World Trade Center bombing where there were three FBI undercover agents involved.

The New York Times on Oct. 28, 1993, printed the transcripts of the conversations between the FBI and the paid undercover informants in the Arab groups.

These transcripts prove the FBI knew the details of the bombing and allowed it to happen. Now I'm starting to be suspicious about this being the case here in Oklahoma City.

And we have information that the BATF actually met with McVeigh the night before the bombing when he was driving the Ryder truck. He was paid \$2,000.

We have many sources on that.

We don't know if they were trying to break up an operation—perhaps carry it off only so far, and then they lost control of it or if they allowed it to happen for political gain.

All we know is that they were heavily involved (in the surveillance of McVeigh) and we know that they are not following up on this Arab lead.

There are witnesses who have appeared on local television down here about having seen this Iraqi both alone and with McVeigh.

They are practically begging the FBI to do something about it. This Iraqi has been clearly identified and fits the original all-points-bulletin description of John Doe No. 2 to a tee.

He's got an anchor tattoo on his arm. He looks just like what the witnesses have described. Yet the FBI won't touch him and we don't know why.

Perhaps some people should make a little citizens' arrest and question him themselves.

I think so. There's a problem here and I just want to make people aware of this.

We have interviewed many witnesses on our own, that we later find the FBI has interviewed, and all of these witnesses

have said that McVeigh was in the company of Arabs—more than just the aforementioned Iraqi, I might add.

To the best of our knowledge the FBI has not interviewed any of these Arabs.

We have a lady who is an eyewitness who saw this Iraqi driving a brown Chevrolet pickup truck away from the scene of the bombing, right afterward and he nearly ran this witness over. This is the same pickup truck the FBI put out an all-points-bulletin on immediately after the bombing.

This woman went to the FBI.

We also have many witnesses who say they saw this Iraqi with McVeigh the weekend before the bombing.

There is a major national news blackout about the broadcasts by KFOR-TV (Channel 4) that have reported on this Iraqi and about the witnesses who testify to having seen McVeigh in the company of this Iraqi. Even the NBC network (KFOR's national affiliate) has put a lid on this coverage.

What about the role of Gov. Frank Keating of Oklahoma?

Consider the governor's conduct since the bombing. The governor has publicly attacked people who raised questions about the investigation. He did it in the same way that Bill Clinton did, saying that if you raise any questions you are "anti-government" or that you are "in a militia" or a "conspiracy nut."

There was a lady named Edye Smith. She lost two of her children in the day care center. She was interviewed on C-SPAN and she asked why there were only five people in the BATF office in the Murrah building when normally there were

15. All she did was raise the question.

The governor immediately came out on television and said, essentially, "This lady is hysterical and I'm going to send some people over to see her to set her straight."

The next morning agents of the IRS, the BATF, the Marshals Service and the Secret Service appeared on her porch in a line (this was on television) and scared her.

Both she and her mother are employees of the IRS, so their jobs were on the line. That's the first thing the governor did.

Then there is KFOR, a television station in Oklahoma City, that has done some excellent reporting on the Iraqi connection. Another station tried to repudiate their piece, but failed. However, the governor called KFOR "irresponsible" and said they had no integrity whatsoever and tried to beat them down and say people shouldn't listen to them.

There was a group of experts who met here in Oklahoma City who were examining the possibility of other bombs (other than the official government story.) The governor attacked these people and called them anti-government nuts.

There have been reports that the architect who designed the Murrah building recommended the building could easily be rebuilt from what remained and yet there was a rush to demolish it (and thereby, of course, cover up any evidence within).

I'm glad you raised that point. The architect strongly suggested that it would be more cost effective to rebuild the structure. However, Gov. Keating had the mayor of Oklahoma City call the architect to his office. Once again we are back to Keating. He wanted this building torn down as soon as possible.

This was at a time when experts across the country were begging this congressmen in Washington for the opportunity to examine the building further.

Even the defense attorneys had to beg a judge to go into the ruins and they were only allowed to go in for just a few hours.

The rationale given for the hurry to demolish the building was that there was one body left in the rubble and it was necessary to do it so that the survivors could claim the body of their loved one. The governor—the cover-up artist—led the charge on this one, once again.

174 (171)

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

By FRED BLAHUT

Two Oklahoma County reserve deputy sheriffs, on duty at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City immediately following the bombing in April 1995, claim under oath that the federal government had prior knowledge of the event.

On January 15, in downtown Oklahoma City, state Rep. Charles Key (R) held a press conference at which Deputies David Kochendorfer and Don Hammons said that they understood Rep. Ernest J. Istook Jr. (R-Okla.) to indicate that the federal government had foreknowledge of the blast. "We blew it," they quoted the congressman as saying.

"The statements given today [Jan. 15] at the news conference of state Rep. Charles Key are wrong," Istook said in an official statement. "I have no knowledge that any government entity knew in advance that the Murrah Building would be bombed, and I've never said any differently."

The press conference, carried live on KTOK-AM-1000, was reported in the *Tulsa World*, but was conspicuous by its absence in the *Daily Oklahoman*.

Hoppy Heidelberg, a disgruntled member of the original, federal grand jury, said at the time that it appeared the government had something to hide. On January 19, Heidelberg told The SPOTLIGHT that the *Oklahoman* was represented at the press conference, but no story was forthcoming.

According to Heidelberg, the *Oklahoman* is an ally of Gov. Frank Keating (R), Istook and of County District Attorney Bob Macy, who had tried to prevent the impaneling of the current county grand jury.

"It happened," Jerry Bohnen, news director at KTOK, told The SPOTLIGHT, when informed that there had been little national news coverage of what appears to be a major crack in the government's claims that the blast came as a surprise.

Bohnen interviewed the deputies and reports that Kochendorfer said the congressman was talking to him on the day of the blast. Istook reportedly said, "Yeah, we knew this was going to happen. We blew it."

At the same time, the other deputy, Hammons, was escorting some of the congressman's aides around the building site. Hammons says one of the aides told him the congressman had told her that the government knew about the coming bombing on April 9,

10 days before the incident.

Kochendorfer told the reporters that Istook said, additionally, "We got word through our sources that there is a radical fundamental Islamic group in Oklahoma City and that they were going to bomb the federal building."

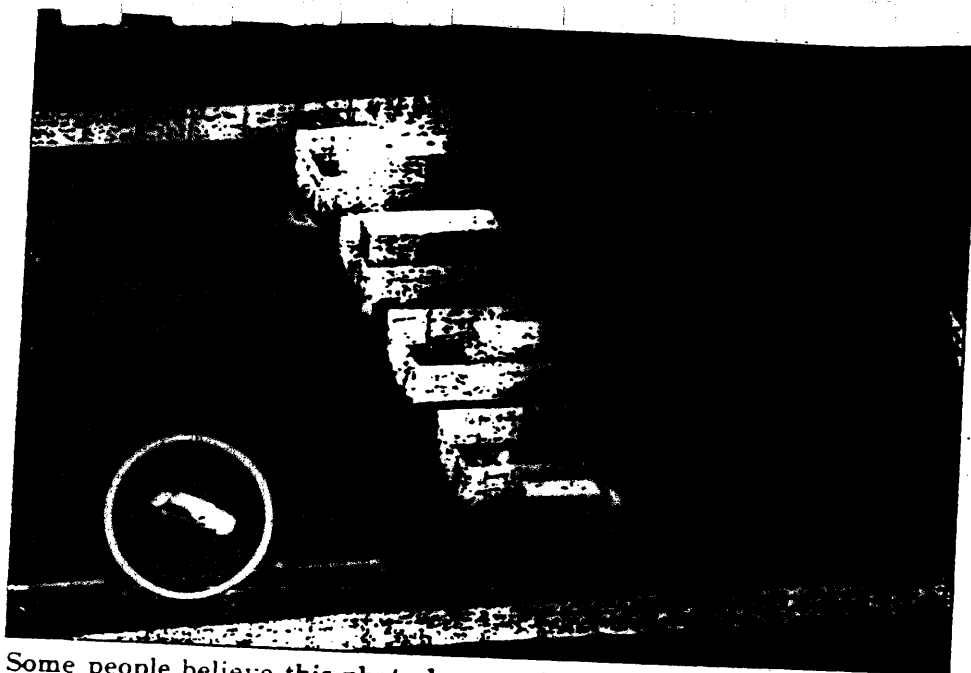
When Kochendorfer identified him-

self as being with the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office, the congressman reportedly said, "Oh! I thought you were with the highway patrol," and immediately left the vicinity.

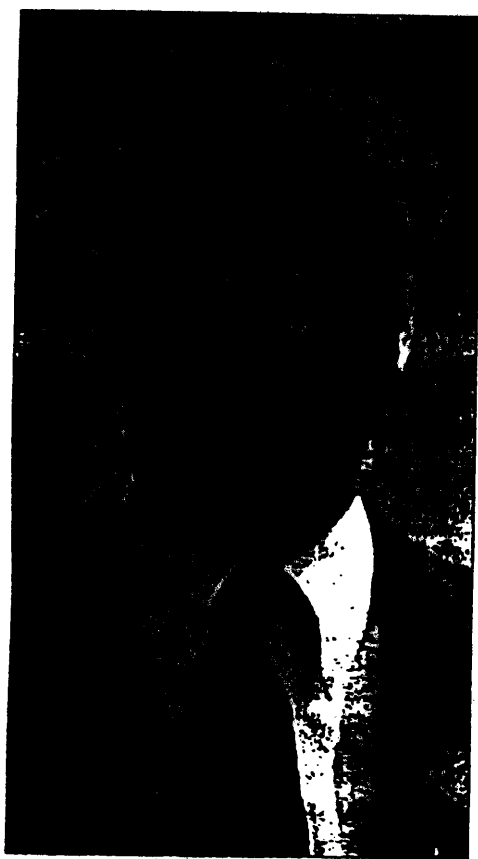
"Why do they [the federal government] refuse to admit that [foreknowledge] and why do they refuse to contin-

ue to look for them [alleged other perpetrators]?" Key asked. "Why has it been so difficult to get to the questions? Why have we been fought every step of the way in an unprecedented manner?"

He ended the conference by asking for "truth to be allowed to get through. That's all we want," Key said.



Some people believe this photo has no significance. Others believe it is more evidence against the federal government. It shows a "second" Ryder rental truck concealed behind screens within a National Guard training center in Oklahoma. The nearby car (circled) could be the "white Corsica" spotted by several persons near the Dreamland Motel where a person said by the government to be Timothy McVeigh purportedly stayed prior to the bombing. Independent investigators actually believe that more than one Ryder truck did, in fact, play a part in the bombing conspiracy.



FRANK KEATING
...Attacked investigators.

Oklahoma Bomb Witnesses 'Disappearing'

As in the Whitewater affair, Oklahoma City bombing witnesses are dying fast.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MIKE BLAIR

Two key witnesses in the Oklahoma City bombing case did not appear to testify at the Denver trial of Timothy McVeigh, one of the two accused of being responsible for the bombing, because they are dead.

One death has been labeled a suicide. The other victim was killed in an air crash. Both deaths took place under questionable circumstances.

The supposed suicide is Oklahoma City Police Officer Terrance Yeakey. Dr. Howard D. Chumley was killed when his airplane crashed on a flight from Amarillo, Tex., to Guthrie, Okla.

Yeakey is one of those cited for extraordinary bravery right after the bombing of the Alfred E. Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City or rescuing four people from the devastated structure before he fell through a floor and injured his back.

Official reports claim Yeakey slashed his wrists, one twice and the other three times, placed two slits in a vein at the bend of the elbow of one arm and four at

the bend of the elbow of the other, and then stabbed himself with the knife in both sides of the throat, near the jugular vein. Then he walked one-and-a-half miles where he shot himself in the side of the head. The bullet entered the upper temple on the right side and exited below the upper jaw bone on the left side, meaning the gun would have been pointed in a downward angle—a most unlikely way for a person bent on suicide to hold a gun.

HARD TO BELIEVE

"The burning question here is why he didn't just shoot himself in the first place, if suicide was his aim," one investigator remarked.

Police in Oklahoma claim that Yeakey had become depressed because of guilt that he was unable to save more people. He was scheduled to receive the Oklahoma City Police Department's Medal of Valor.

Yeakey, police claim, left no suicide note. However, The SPOTLIGHT has obtained a copy of a letter he sent to a victim of the bombing who was questioning the federal government's claims about the cause of the tragedy and those accused as the perpetrators.

Highlights from his letter follow:

The man that you and I were talking about in the pictures I have made the mistake of asking too many questions as to his role in the bombing and was told to back off . . .

I was told by several officers he was a ATF agent who was overseeing the bombing plot and at the time the photos were taken he was calling in his report of what had just went down!

Knowing what I know now and understanding fully just what went down that morning makes me ashamed to wear a badge from Oklahoma City's Police Department. I took an oath to uphold the law and to enforce the law to the best of my ability. This is something I cannot honestly do and hold my head up proud any longer if I keep my silence as I am ordered to do . . .

The sad truth of the matter is that they have so many police officers convinced that by covering up the truth about the operation gone wrong, that they are actually doing our citizens a favor. What I want to know is how many other operations have they had that blew up in their faces? Makes you stop and take another look at Waco . . .

Even if I tried to explain it to you the way it was explained to me and

the ridiculous reason for having our own police department falsify reports to their fellow officers, to the citizens of the city and to our country, you would feel the way I do about all of this . . .

According to his death certificate, Yeakey's body was found in a field about two-and-a-half miles west of the El Reno (Oklahoma) Reformatory.

"About two weeks before his death, he'd come into my home at strange times—2:30 in the morning, 4 in the morning, unannounced, trying to give me life insurance policies," Yeakey's ex-wife stated. "He kept telling me we needed to get remarried immediately, or me and the girls would not be taken care of . . . I mean, why would a guy tell you to take a life insurance policy, knowing damn well it wouldn't pay for a suicide? He obviously knew he was in danger . . ."

Two key pages are missing from the

letter, which was apparently written on a computer. Independent investigators have verified the letter to be authentic, according to retired FBI Senior Special Agent Ted L. Gunderson.

According to reports, described to The SPOTLIGHT by Gunderson, Chumley was approached shortly after the bombing and asked to falsify reports concerning injuries that BATF agents suffered when the building was bombed.

The physician flatly refused to make any reports of injuries that didn't occur. When he learned that another doctor in the Oklahoma City area had agreed to make the false reports, he objected and threatened to turn the physician in to medical authorities.

Chumley was killed on Sept. 24, 1995, while the plane he was piloting from Amarillo to Guthrie was in a climb and suddenly plunged into a field. He was killed instantly.

What Really Happened to Terrance Yeakey?

The Medusa File on Terrance Yeakey: This audio cassette tape features an exclusive interview with *Tonia Yeakey, the widow of Oklahoma City Police Officer Terry Yeakey who purportedly committed suicide. However, there is evidence that Officer Yeakey was first tortured and then murdered. Yeakey saw and heard things in and around the Murrah building immediately following the Oklahoma City bombing which led him to believe that the government was covering up the truth about the bombing. It's not what they are portraying it to be. Yeakey told his wife to order copies of this shocking report by Mrs. Yeakey. Use the coupon on page 22 of this special issue.*

Oklahoma Congressman Pleads Ignorance

Two deputy sheriffs say the federal government had foreknowledge of the Oklahoma City bombing. The congressman they name says it's not true.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY FRED BLAHUT

Two Oklahoma County reserve deputy sheriffs, on duty at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City immediately following the bombing in April 1995, claim under oath that the federal government had prior knowledge of a plan to bomb the building.

On Jan. 15, 1998, in downtown Oklahoma City, state Rep. Charles Key (R) held a press conference at which Deputies David Kochendorfer and Don Hammons said that they understood Rep. Ernest J. Istook Jr. (R-Okla.) to indicate that the federal government had foreknowledge of the blast. "We blew it," they quoted the congressman as saying.

"The statements given today [Jan. 15] at the news conference of state Rep. Charles Key are wrong," Istook said in an official statement. "I have no knowledge that any government entity knew in advance that the Murrah building would be bombed, and I've never said any differently."

The press conference, carried live on KTOK-AM-1000, was reported in the *Tulsa World*, but was conspicuous by its absence in Oklahoma City's *The Daily Oklahoman*.

Hoppy Heidelberg, a disgruntled member of the original, federal grand jury, said at the time that it appeared the government had something to hide. On Jan. 19, Heidelberg told The SPOTLIGHT that the *Oklahoman* was represented at the press conference, but no story appeared in that paper.

According to Heidelberg, the *Oklahoman* is an ally of Gov. Frank Keating (R). Istook and County District Attorney Bob Macy, who had tried to prevent the impaneling of a second grand jury inquiry.

"It happened," Jerry Bohnen, news

director at KTOK, told The SPOTLIGHT, when informed that there had been little national news coverage of what appears to be a major crack in the government's claims that the blast came as a surprise.

Bohnen interviewed the deputies and reports that Kochendorfer said the congressman was talking to him on the day of the blast. Istook reportedly said, "Yeah, we knew this was going to happen. We blew it."

At the same time, the other deputy, Hammons, was escorting some of the congressman's aides around the building site. Hammons said one of the aides told him the congressman had told her that the government knew on April 9 about a bombing conspiracy, 10 days before the incident.

Kochendorfer told the reporters that Istook said, additionally: "We got word through our sources that there is a radical fundamental Islamic group in Oklahoma City and that they were going to bomb the federal building."

When Kochendorfer identified himself as being with the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office, the congressman reportedly said, "Oh! I thought you were with the highway patrol," and immediately left the vicinity.

"Why do they [the federal government] refuse to admit that [foreknowledge] and why do they refuse to continue to look for them [alleged other perpetrators]?" Key asked. "Why has it been so difficult to get to the questions? Why have we been fought every step of the way in an unprecedented manner?"

Key ended the conference by asking for "truth to be allowed to get through. That's all we want."

Istook Denies Report of Foreknowledge

Following is the text of Rep. Ernest Istook's (R-Okla.) statement on Jan. 15, 1998:

"The statements given today at the news conference of state Rep. Charles Key are wrong. I have no knowledge that any government entity knew in advance that the Murrah building would be bombed, and I've never said any differently.

"Everyone who knows me knows I would not sit idle if I knew of a conspiracy of silence. I would never rest until such a conspiracy was exposed. But I know of no such conspiracy.

"It's time that all of us stop mistaking rumors and misunderstandings for facts. Anyone seriously interested in the truth will do what I do: Cooperate with law enforcement and investigators, rather than using news conferences to publicize false claims and exaggerations. I have confidence in the grand jury and District Attorney Bob Macy to continue to identify and prosecute those responsible for this act of terror, and I will continue to help them every way I can. We need to let them do their job rather than wasting their time and energy, and our money, following wild-goose chases.

"I'm disappointed in my friend Charles Key. He's had almost three years to ask me about this supposedly new information—and he never bothered. I could have set him straight before he embarrassed himself with a news conference to publicize false



Ernest Istook, inset, denies claims of two deputy sheriffs who said they heard Istook make incriminating remarks regarding the bombing. Above, BATF agents amidst a pile of rubble from bombed out Murrah building.

"The two men who attributed statements to me are in error. It be by misunderstanding or otherwise. They may sign any affidavit they like. [They have "Ed"], but the fact is I did not say what they claim I said.

"I and my staff have worked hard to support the victims throughout this ordeal. I've done everything I can to make sure that this tragedy is not forgotten, nor repeated. I take great insult at the false statements about me today. For the record, I have never said or done anything to suggest

Private Spy Agency Was Monitoring McVeigh Over a Year Before Oklahoma City Tragedy

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) is up to its old tricks, blaming its enemies for its own crimes. It is clear that the ADL played a part in the OKC tragedy. This is why the ADL accuses this newspaper of exactly what it is guilty of in order to cover up its own criminal guilt. Here's an update on this amazing story.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

On May 22, 1995, The SPOTLIGHT first published evidence that Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh was in close, and probably sustained, long-time contact with an agent of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith who was operating in McVeigh's immediate circle. This demonstrates that the ADL had McVeigh under surveillance for some time. How The SPOTLIGHT came to discover the ADL-McVeigh connection is an interesting story in itself.

On April 21, 1995, just two days after the bombing, *The Washington Post* reported, to the surprise of The SPOTLIGHT, that in the fall of 1993—nearly two years before the bombing—McVeigh, purportedly using an assumed name, "T. Tuttle," had taken out a classified advertisement in The SPOTLIGHT.

According to the *Post*, the source of this information was a press release from the ADL. The ADL claimed the advertisement promoted a "rocket launcher." In reality, the so-called "rocket launcher" was a flare gun. The ad also offered a pepper spray key chain.

Needless to say, The SPOTLIGHT was surprised to learn from the *Post* that McVeigh had advertised in this newspaper. When alerted to this allegation, The SPOTLIGHT's advertising staff underwent a laborious and time-consuming effort to locate the advertisement and the paperwork relating to the

purported transaction with "T. Tuttle."

Somehow, the ADL had been able to dig up this obscure fact with little difficulty and The SPOTLIGHT assumed that the ADL's well-heeled and highly sophisticated intelligence apparatus had all of The SPOTLIGHT's ads on its computer database.

However, The SPOTLIGHT learned from a source with close ties to the ADL that the ADL had learned of McVeigh having advertised in The SPOTLIGHT from what The SPOTLIGHT's source described as an "inside source" in McVeigh's circle of acquaintances.

In other words, McVeigh was either associating so closely with an ADL operative that the ADL knew that he had advertised in The SPOTLIGHT using an alias, or McVeigh was associating with someone who was in turn providing information on McVeigh's activities to someone working for the ADL.

Here we can report for the first time why The SPOTLIGHT can state, with certainty, that the ADL did not obtain the information about McVeigh's advertisement simply by reviewing The SPOTLIGHT from week to week and why it had to have come from a source close to McVeigh.

Although McVeigh had contracted to run the same advertisement in several consecutive issues, the ad did not run the first week (Aug. 9, 1993) for which it was scheduled.

Yet, when the ADL released its "facts" about McVeigh's ad, the ADL reported that the ad had first run in that issue.

The ad did not run for the first time until one week later, in the Aug. 16, 1993 issue.

In other words, the ADL knew (through a source close to McVeigh) that the ad had been scheduled to run in the Aug. 9 issue. What the ADL did not realize when it issued its press release was

that the ad, in fact, had not run scheduled.

The ADL did not know about an internal house scheduling conflict at The SPOTLIGHT that had prevented the ad from appearing in the Aug. 9, 1993 issue, yet the ADL had mistakenly assumed that the advertisement had run on that date. Thus, the ADL slipped up and provided that it was privy (perhaps even in advance) to the fact that McVeigh intended to advertise in The SPOTLIGHT in the first place.

What is interesting is that in a later edition of that same issue of *The Washington Post*, the *Post* reprinted the same rather lengthy article in which the ADL's reference to McVeigh's advertising in The SPOTLIGHT appeared, but deleted the single reference to the ADL and McVeigh's advertisement.

The ADL had clearly discovered its mistake by that point and arranged with the *Post* to have the evidence of its apparent foreknowledge of McVeigh's activities deleted. From that point forward the ADL continued to make reference to McVeigh having advertised in The SPOTLIGHT, but it was cautious never to use the first date that it had initially claimed in its press release to *The Washington Post*.

Obviously, McVeigh was well known to the ADL prior to the bombing. So what did the ADL know and when did it know it? Was the ADL somehow manipulating McVeigh, and, if so, why?

180 (177)

Cable News Network reported in June 1995 that as long as two years before the bombing, McVeigh was under surveillance by undercover operatives at an Arizona gun show. So there is confirmation from the "mainstream media" that McVeigh was indeed being watched by spy agencies.

The Washington Post also reported on June 3, 1995—buried deep in an otherwise innocuous story—that it was one of McVeigh's associates who first tipped off the FBI that McVeigh might have been involved in the bombing.

This contradicts the official story that McVeigh's arrest came about solely because a sharp-eyed local police officer spotted McVeigh's resemblance to the sketch of the "John Doe No. 1" bombing suspect that had been circulated.

Thus the question: Was the McVeigh associate who tipped off the FBI also the ADL informant who supplied the ADL with details of McVeigh's advertising in The SPOTLIGHT?

The ADL has a long history of reporting its findings to government agencies such as the FBI and the BATF and the CIA, not to mention to Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad. Is it also a stretch of the imagination to ask whether any of these agencies thus had advance "inside" knowledge of McVeigh's activities and his intentions?

If McVeigh is indeed responsible for the Oklahoma City bombing, then it is the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies to come clean and investigate the ADL's connection with McVeigh and those in his immediate circle of acquaintances. (For more on the strange characters with apparent intelligence connections who were operating in McVeigh's circles, see the story on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of The SPOTLIGHT.)

It has been documented, time and again, that the ADL has, for years, de-

ployed agents inside a wide variety of political organizations. For example, in the mid-1950s a maverick New York publisher, Lyle Stuart, exposed how the ADL was actually financing a ragtag "neo-Nazi" organization that had a peculiar habit of engaging in loud public demonstrations outside synagogues in the New York City area at precisely the same time the ADL was engaging in fund-raising efforts in the Jewish community to "fight the neo-Nazi threat."

'Iraqi Connection' Could Point to Mossad Role

If an Iraqi was involved with Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City bombing, this could actually point a finger in the direction of Israel's Mossad. Here's why.

Some have suggested an "Arab connection" to the Oklahoma City tragedy on the basis that prior to the bombing Timothy McVeigh was often seen in the company of an Iraqi national living in the United States.

However, what many uninformed investigators fail to understand is that, more than likely, if an Iraqi living in the United States were involved in the bombing, his role would point in an opposite direction, i.e., that Iraq's longtime foe—Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad—had a hand in the tragedy.

According to the investigators on the scene in Oklahoma City, the Iraqi national who was in McVeigh's company was one of some 3,000 former Iraqi soldiers who had either surrendered or were captured by U.S. forces during the Gulf War.

These soldiers—many of whom were forced to fight by their government—came to the United States, sponsored by U.S. tax dollars. Obviously, the United States did not permit former war-time enemies still loyal to Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to come to this country. Because these Iraqis (now in the states) were enemies of Saddam they would be ripe for manipulation by Saddam's sworn foes, the Israelis.

Evidence shows the Israelis do have a long history of using Arab "front men" (or "false flags" in intelligence jargon) in covert operations.

In such a case, the Iraqi national (operating for the Mossad) would have led the conspirators (including perhaps even McVeigh) to believe that he (the Iraqi) was actually pro-Saddam and that the Iraqis were funding terrorism in America.

FORWARD, SEPTEMBER 19, 1997 5

Liberty Lobby Fingers ADL for Bombing

FORWARD STAFF

NEW YORK — In a new twist on a favorite conspiracy theory of the far right, the Liberty Lobby is accusing the Anti-Defamation League of involvement in the terrorist bombing that leveled the Alfred A. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City.

The Liberty Lobby, run by Willis Carto, is "the most influential and active anti-Semitic propaganda organization in the United States," according to the ADL's director of fact-finding, Carl Gann. Its publication, The Spotlight, publishes "conspiracy theories about black helicopters and U.S. troops and Holocaust denial," she said.

A mailing distributed by the Committee to Defend the Liberty Lobby, a

front for the group, charges that the ADL tipped off the FBI to evidence linking convicted Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh to the Liberty Lobby. The evidence, brought to light in the FBI's investigation of McVeigh, was a calling card issued by The Spotlight that McVeigh had used under an assumed name; a postcard, received by the Liberty Lobby, mailed from Oklahoma City two days before the bombing; and a classified ad that McVeigh had placed in the Spotlight, according to the mailing.

Photos of the national director of the ADL, Abraham Foxman, in Washington director, Mira Lenky Boland, and the former director of fact-finding Irwin Small appear on the mailing's envelope. The text inside states

that the Committee to Defend the Liberty Lobby "believe(s) that they are guilty of having foreknowledge of the Oklahoma bombing conspiracy."

"There's no doubt about it," reads the mailing. "Somebody involved in the bombing was trying to entangle the Liberty Lobby in the conspiracy, almost two years before the crime." The mailing goes on to identify "that somebody" as the ADL and concludes that "if these ADL officials — and/or others — had foreknowledge of the bombing conspiracy, they should join Timothy McVeigh on death row for their role in the worst terrorist act in history" and "it is clear: the same criminals who bombed the Mur-

rah building tried to implicate the Liberty Lobby in the crime."

Mr. Foxman said the mailing was a reaction to an ADL report, "Armed and Dangerous: Militias Take Aim at the Federal Government" that came out six months before the bombing. The report, which examines 14 militias, warned that the groups' "extremist rhetoric and preoccupation with arms and explosives was a prescription for an explosion," Mr. Foxman said. "So now [the Committee to Defend the Liberty Lobby] is saying that the reason we have [of the militias] before is not because we're sensitive [to extremists], but because we're involved."

Anti-Semitic groups have spun conspiracy theories linking Jews to the assassinations of John Kennedy and Indira Gandhi, Mr. Foxman noted, "so now we're part of this."

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has been forced into a defensive stance over Liberty Lobby's discovery (and subsequent widespread publicizing) of the fact that the ADL had an undercover operative in the inner circle of convicted Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh over a year before the bombing. The Sept. 19, 1997, issue of *Forward*, an influential pro-Israel weekly, featured a headline story (shown above) in which the ADL denounced Liberty Lobby for circulating a report that documents the ADL's "inside" knowledge of McVeigh's activities. What is interesting (and revealing) is that the ADL never once addresses any of the three specific allegations made in Liberty Lobby's report. Instead the ADL deliberately diverts attention by saying that Liberty Lobby's allegations were based on un-related statements about militia groups that the ADL made six months before the bombing. Clearly the ADL has something to hide.

181 178

THE SPOTLIGHT.

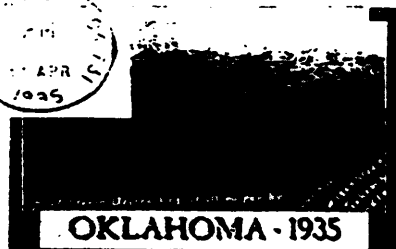


Prepaid Calling Card

The Plot to Implicate The SPOTLIGHT In the Oklahoma City Bombing

1) A SPOTLIGHT prepaid calling card (purchased under the alias "Daryl Bridges") was purportedly used by Timothy McVeigh (and others) to make calls during the planning of the bombing. Someone claiming to be "Daryl Bridges" called The SPOTLIGHT and said the card didn't work and asked a SPOTLIGHT staffer to call him back using the card. Someone was trying to make it look as though McVeigh was calling directly from The SPOTLIGHT's office.

2) Nineteen months before the bombing, "T. Tuttle" purchased a classified ad in The SPOTLIGHT. Two days after the bombing, the ADL announced that "T. Tuttle" was McVeigh. Evidence now shows the only way the ADL could have known the specific details about the ad was if the ADL had someone in McVeigh's inner circle (and who probably prompted McVeigh to purchase the ad).



3) On April 17, 1995—two days before the bombing—someone anonymously mailed a postcard from Oklahoma City to The SPOTLIGHT. It was a famous Depression Era photo entitled "Black Sunday," picturing a dust storm approaching Oklahoma. The card arrived the day after the bombing. The handwriting was neither McVeigh's nor Terry Nichols'. Someone else—another "John Doe"—had foreknowledge of the bombing and was trying to link The SPOTLIGHT. Had we not reported the card to the FBI, a "source" would have tipped off the FBI and The SPOTLIGHT would have been accused of "hiding evidence." The FBI refuses to comment publicly about this evidence.

SURVIVAL

LAW LAUNCHER REPLICA fires 37mm Flares, 2 Flares incl. \$125. ea. Add flares \$12. ea. Pepper Spray keychain \$10. ea. Money Orders only. T. Tuttle 1711 Stockton Hill, #206, Kingman, Az 86401.

Personal . . . From the Editor

It's official. Attorney General Janet Reno has announced that the government lied to the American people about what really happened at Waco. Until her momentous announcement, those who had questions about Waco were demonized by the media as "anti-government extremists," "bigots," "kooks" and "fear-mongers." But now the truth is out.

There's also much more to the story of the Oklahoma City bombing and the government has been deliberately covering up this evidence.

In fact, there's no doubt that some in the government knew something was going to happen at the Murrah Building that day. Was there a horrible blunder? Was it a "sting" gone awry? Who covered it up? These are the questions that need to be addressed. Independent investigators—outside the government—have tried to bring up these issues, but their efforts have been ignored or branded as "kookie" by the so-called "mainstream media" in America.

That's where The SPOTLIGHT has stepped in and filled the void over the past several years. This special "All Oklahoma City" issue of The SPOTLIGHT features a compilation of facts about the bombing suppressed by both the government and the major media. If any of this information sounds "new" to you, that's because it is. This information has never been reported by *Time* or *Newsweek* or *The New York Times* or *The Washington Post*. The big media has been the most important part of the cover-up.

Be sure to see the article by former Oklahoma state Rep. Charles Key. He's been spearheading independent efforts to investigate the bombing and for doing so, he has been vilified by politicians and the media for daring to question the official government line on the tragedy.

Key asks the poignant question about the Oklahoma tragedy that every responsible party in power should be demanding: "If some in the government have lied to us about Waco, what else is the government lying to us about?"

We couldn't put it any better than that.

Fertilizer Truck Bomb Couldn't Be Responsible

A retired military explosives expert says the government's "fertilizer truck bomb" story is hogwash.

BY TRISHA KATSON

A 25-year expert on explosives and demolition has called for a congressional investigation to officially determine the initiators of the tragic Oklahoma City bombing which killed 168 people and injured hundreds of others.

Ben Partin, a retired brigadier general in the United States Air Force, has provided every member of Congress a detailed, comprehensive report of his analysis of the April 19 bombing.

The general contends the explosion was caused in part by demolition charges placed at critical structural points inside the building.

The official story by the Clinton administration's FBI, accepted virtually without question by the Establishment media, is that the bombing was caused solely by a single truck bomb consisting of 4,800 pounds of ammonium nitrate transported to the location in a Ryder truck which was parked outside the building.

Partin said the destruction to the building could not have possibly resulted from such a bomb alone.

To verify his analytical conclusions, Partin visited Oklahoma City during the last week of June 1995, where he had the opportunity to review hundreds of photographs taken throughout the cleanup operation.

The photos, taken before the debris was hauled off and buried at another site, provide, in Partin's view, "irrefutable evidence that at least four demolition charges were set off at four critical columns of the reinforced concrete

structure at the floor level of the third floor."

Says Partin: "Based on my experience in weapons development and bomb damage analysis, and on my review of all evidence available, I can say, with a high level of confidence, that the damage pattern on the reinforced concrete superstructure could not possibly have been attained from a single truck bomb without supplementing demolition charge.

"The total incompatibility of this pattern of destruction with a single truck bomb lies in the simple, incontrovertible fact that some of the columns collapsed that should not have collapsed if the damage was caused solely by a truck bomb, and some of the columns were left standing that should have collapsed if the damage had been caused by the truck bomb."

The architect of the Alfred P. Murrah Building, Partin said, agrees with the retired general's assessment. "In my discussions with the building architect," said Partin, "he told me that the residual building was structurally sound and that the Murrah building could have been rebuilt. This is totally consistent with the collapse of columns with demolition charges because the inflicted structural damage is localized."

PRESERVE LIBERTIES

Partin has requested that action on so-called anti-terrorism legislation, which raised serious civil liberty questions, be deferred until the causes of the bombing are determined by independent investigators. That measure, introduced in Congress in February 1995, was going nowhere until the tragic bombing occurred.

Each lawmaker has been provided

by Partin with a packet of documentation including a letter, an 11-page report, his biography, charts and color photographs documenting his analysis.

Partin's background includes 25 years in weapons development. He was also the first chairman of the OSD (Office of the Secretary of Defense) joint service Air Munitions Requirements and Development Committee.

The report concludes: "The primary reinforced concrete structural failure solely attributable to the truck bomb is the stripping out of the ceilings of the first and second floors in the 'pit' area behind columns B4 and B5."

The effort required to bomb the building, said Partin, "pales in comparison with the effort to cover it up. It is truly unfortunate that a separate and independent bomb damage assessment was not made during the cleanup—before the building was demolished on May 23, 1995, and hundreds of truck loads of debris were hauled away, smashed down and covered with dirt behind a security fence."

Whether any member of Congress, after having been presented with this evidence, will go public with the information is another matter.

"The bottom line is," an aide to a Republican congressman told The SPOTLIGHT, "is there anybody in Congress with the intestinal fortitude to challenge the powerful forces behind the orthodox version of what happened in Oklahoma City?"

Other points in Partin's report include:

- Heavily reinforced concrete beams can be destroyed effectively through detonation of explosives in contact with the reinforced concrete beams. The entire building remains in Oklahoma City were collapsed with 100-plus relatively small charges inserted into drilled holes in the columns. The total weight of all charges was on the order of 200 pounds.

- Blast-through air is a very inefficient energy coupling mechanism against heavily reinforced concrete beams and columns. Blast damage potential initially falls off more rapidly than an inverse function of the distance cubed, which is why in conventional weapons development, one seeks accu-

racy over yield for hard targets.

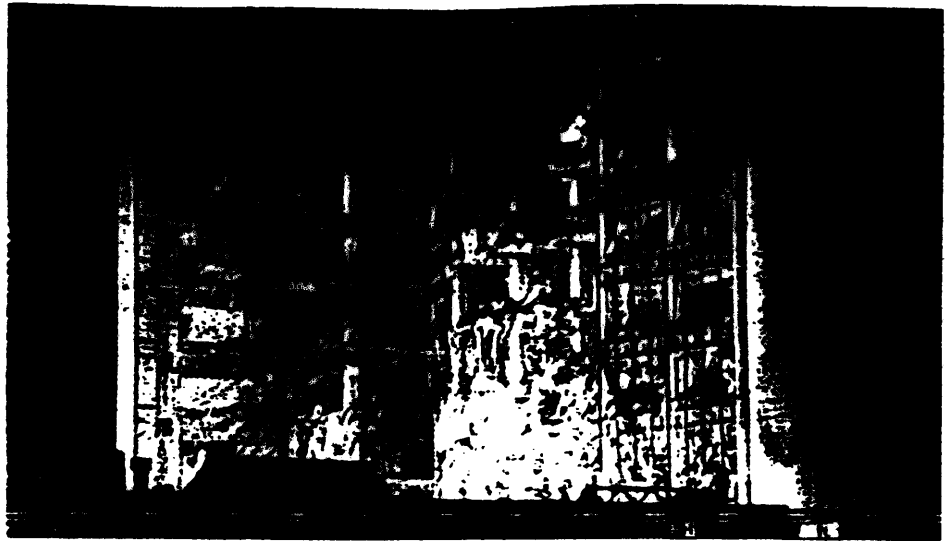
- The detonation wave pressure (500,000 to 700,000 pounds per square inch) from a contact explosive sweeps into the column as a wave of compressive deformation. Since the pressure in the wave of deformation far exceeds the yield strength of the concrete (about 3,500 pounds per square inch) by a factor of approximately 200, the concrete is turned into granular sand and dust until the wave dissipates to below the yield strength of the concrete.



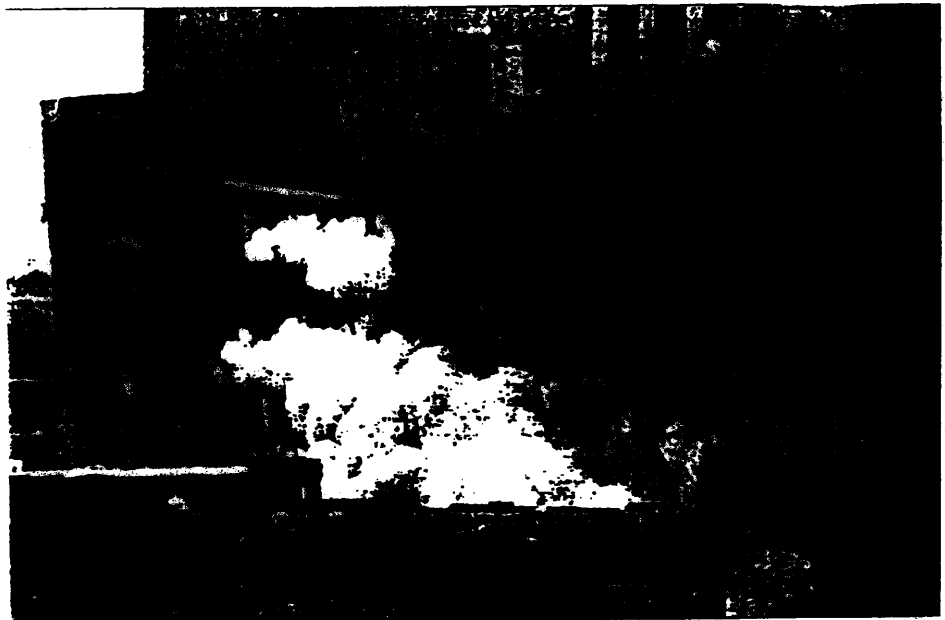
BEN PARTIN
... Has serious doubts.

- This leaves a relatively smooth but granular surface, with protruding, bare reinforcement rods—a distinctive signature of contact explosives. The effect of the contact explosive on the reinforcement rods (which are inertially confined and only see a wave of plastic deformation) can only be seen under microscopic metallurgical examination.

- When a reinforced concrete structure is damaged through air shock coupling and the pressure is below the compressive yield strength of the concrete, the failure mode is generally compressive structural fracture on one side and tensile fracture on the other—both characterized by cracks and rough fracture surfaces. Such a surface texture is very different from the smooth granular surface resulting from contact explosives.

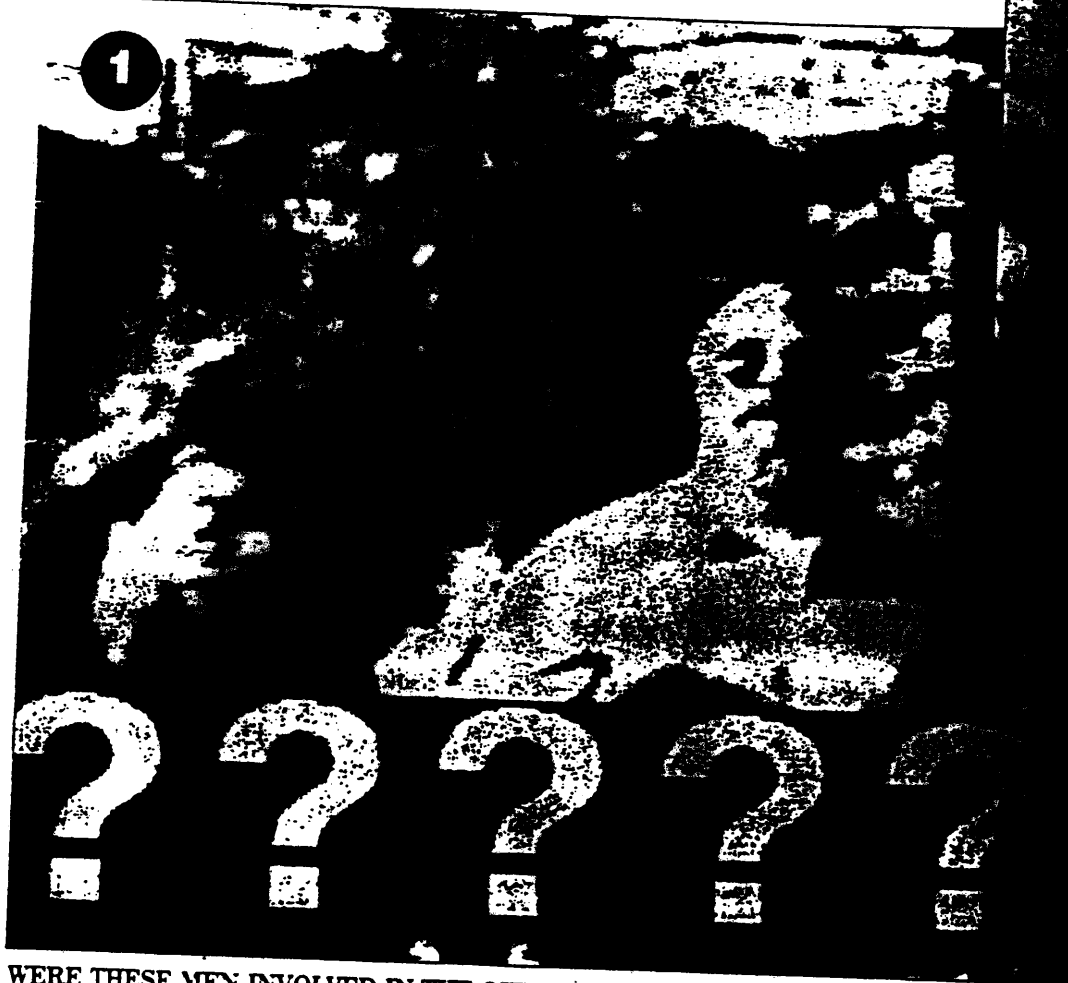


The Murrah building as it appeared after the terrorist blast that killed scores of Americans.

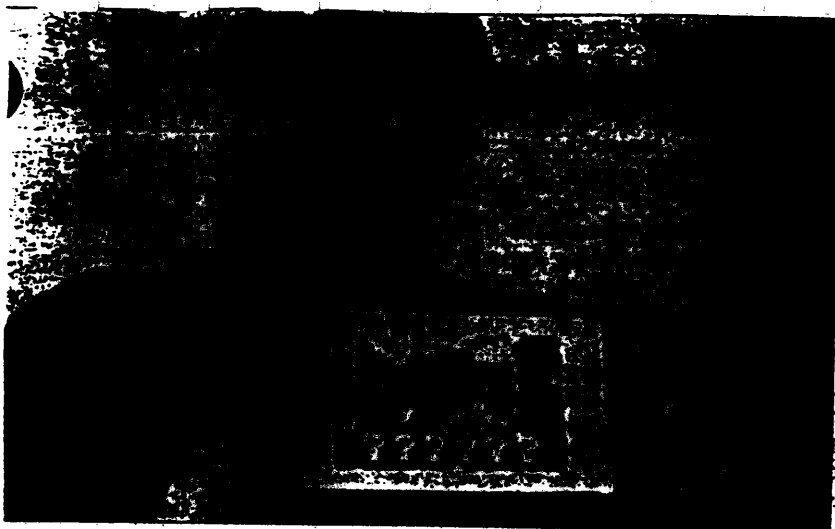


Soon after the Murrah building was damaged by explosives, it was leveled by the federal government. One investigator finds this odd, in that the architect believed that the building could have been rebuilt since its structural integrity had been maintained. The debris from the demolition was hauled away, smashed down and covered with dirt behind a security fence.

Revealing Photos from 'Cover-Up in Oklahoma'



WERE THESE MEN INVOLVED IN THE OKLAHOMA BOMBING? These two have yet to be identified, although federal employee and bombing survivor Jane Graham saw them inside the Murrah building acting suspiciously the day before the bombing. Who are they? Have you ever seen these men? Can you identify them and resolve this controversy? They appear on the new video, *Cover-up in Oklahoma*. (See ad page 24 of this issue.)

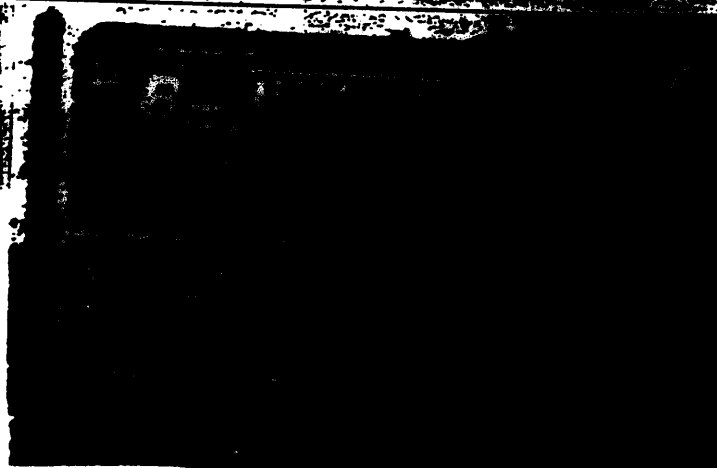


Jane Graham (shown above), a survivor of the Oklahoma bombing, has described two mysterious men she saw the day before the tragedy inside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. Her shocking revelations appear in the updated version of the video, *Cover-up in Oklahoma* (which can be ordered by using the coupon on page 24 of this issue). Mrs. Graham said that on April 18, 1995 she saw the two men—whom she described as memorably grim and unpleasant—roaming the Murrah building with what appeared to be plans of the building. She did not recognize the men as regular building workers but assumed they had a right to be there. According to Mrs. Graham, when the two men realized they had been seen, they hurriedly closed the papers they had been looking over and moved on. The next day, at 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, 168 men, women and children were killed in the worst act of terrorism in the history of the United States. It was not until much later, when she saw a fleeting television news video, taken outside of the Murrah building following the bombing, that Mrs. Graham recognized the two men on the video as the men she had seen. Yet no one in Oklahoma City seems to be able to identify the two men and the federal authorities have refused to accept her testimony about this matter.



ABOVE, A DUMP TRUCK REMOVES RUBBLE from the wreckage of the Murrah building. It is hidden over the hill in the distance, buried below the Earth. The picture was taken at some distance off the facility because investigators were kept from inspecting the site.

BELOW IS THE BFL WASTE SYSTEMS OKLAHOMA PLANT where approximately 300 million tons of concrete and debris from the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was taken after the bombing. Private investigators, who wished to inspect the site, were prevented from touring the rubble by law enforcement.



Tragedies Exploited to Steal Rights

Special interests have a long history of turning tragedy into legislation.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY ANDREW ARNOLD

The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, has gone down on record as one of the most tragic events in U.S. history.

But this terrorism, like too many other catastrophes of the 20th century, has been used by the government and special interest groups to rob Americans of their rights.

For example, it seems that whenever a tragic attack on a minority occurs, someone clamors for more race-based legislation. Never mind that states already have laws for assault, murder, arson and scores of other violent crimes.

The trend has moved beyond race, to include sexual preference, gender and religion. This tendency has been growing for at least 40 years and promises to continue.

For instance, Congress passed the Effective Death Penalty and Anti-Terrorism Act in 1996. This law, which passed 91-8 in the Senate and by a 229-191 margin in the House, was dubbed "the Bill of Right Decimation Act" by critics.

In a message to the Senate on May 3, 1995, the president called for an anti-terrorism bill in response to the Oklahoma City bombing.

"The tragic bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19 stands as a challenge to all Americans to preserve a safe society," he said. "In the wake of this cowardly attack on innocent men, women and children, following other terrorist incidents at home and abroad over the past several years, we must ensure that law enforcement authorities have the legal tools and resources they need to fight terrorism."

In the name of stopping terrorism, the bill gave the president the power to outlaw charitable contributions to legal



JIM BRADY

... Tragic shooting manipulated.

activities by claiming the organizations were linked to groups the president deems to be terrorists. This begs of selective prosecution. In other words, if you gave a hospital blanket to the wrong charity, you could be locked up for 10 years and fined.

Another chilling feature of the law is that it allows U.S. courts to admit secret evidence in deportation cases. Critics fear secret evidence is a Pandora's Box that will come back to haunt all Americans.

The law also allows the federal government to investigate Americans without evidence of criminality. This expansion of counterintelligence probes threatens your privacy. Feds can check your telephone records, employment, travel information, credit reports etc. without cause. All the FBI has to do is tell a judge you may be in contact with a foreign agent.

"Some will remember the FBI's worthless investigations in the 1980s of U.S. citizens opposed to our foreign policy in Central America," former Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) wrote in *The San Jose Mercury News* before the bill

was passed. "In the name of fighting international terrorism, the FBI monitored peaceful demonstrations against U.S. military aid to El Salvador, spied on groups housed in churches, and interviewed travelers to Nicaragua."

Edwards had that law changed in 1994. His amendment said the FBI could not open an investigation of "support for terrorism" solely on the basis of political activities protected under the First Amendment.

Congress repealed the Edwards law as part of the anti-terrorism package.

"Unpopular or dissident points of view will be effectively silenced by the mere threat of criminal sanctions," the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) warned in its offensive against the bill.

The law also requires federal courts to ignore unconstitutional convictions and sentences unless the state court decision was "unreasonably" wrong.

These are just some of the highlights of the repressive legislation passed by Washington in the name of stopping terrorism following the Murrah bombing. Critics of the law are quick to point out that not one feature of the new statutes would have stopped the bombing. But several rights are endangered.

"The people should know grave dangers lie ahead if the authorities are given the right to decide when and under what circumstances one's constitutional rights are to be applied," columnist Lawrence Crincher said. "Unchecked, it would be but a small step to a condition that exists in some Third World banana republics, where liberty is but an empty promise."

NOTHING NEW

The Brady law was passed in 1993 after years of lobbying by former Reagan aide James Brady. Brady was permanently damaged in an assassination attempt on the former president. The Brady law mandated a five-day waiting period for anyone wanting to purchase a handgun.

Now six years later, there is no hard evidence the Brady law has stopped any violent crime. Criminals still obtain weapons illegally. But rest assured, the next time a nut shoots up a school or church, gun grabbers will be clamoring for more restrictions on the Second Amendment. Never mind there are already more than 20,000 gun laws on the books.

Before the assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan, gun grabbers rallied behind the murders of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 to force handgun owners to register their weapons. That was the 1968 Gun Control Act.

In 1963, the country was rocked by reports of shootings and bombings in the South. Liberals in Washington were already hard at work on sweeping civil rights laws. The liberals' agenda was all but blocked in 1963 as poor whites in the North were opposed to the changes.

Once John F. Kennedy was assassinated in November, Lyndon Johnson invoked Kennedy's memory to have the laws passed in 1964 and onward.

"No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought for so long," Johnson said in his first address to Congress after the assassination.

YOUR INFLUENCE COUNTS

You can contact the U.S. Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121. Call and ask for your lawmaker's office. (If you don't know the name of your representative or senators, the operator will be able to provide those names for you.)

Write your representative in care of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. Write both of your senators in care of the U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

If you wish to check on the status of any legislation, you may call (202) 225-1772.

☆ ☆ ☆

Liberty Lobby's 106th Congress Handbook is available for \$10 post-paid from Liberty Library, 300 Independence Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Where Was BATF When Bomb Went Off?

BATF officials were nowhere to be seen on the morning of April 19, 1995. Were they forewarned to stay clear of the Murrah building?

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY GREGORY DOUGLAS

Since the bombing of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City April 19, 1995, one aspect in the case has not received the news coverage it deserves.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) had a central office in the Oklahoma City federal building. The office was in charge of the Branch Davidian siege that ended in the fiery deaths of nearly 80 people, including children, and resulted in a wave of anger and revulsion throughout the country.

Approximately 30 BATF agents

COMMENTARY

were assigned to the Oklahoma City office, which also employed clerical workers.

April 19 was a regular business day at the BATF office in Oklahoma City.

The BATF office opened at 8:15 a.m. on work days. When the bomb went off in the Murrah Building shortly after 9 a.m. April 19, the office, however, was completely empty and its doors were locked. Even with a flu epidemic or a staff picnic, there would have been personnel on duty. The office would have certainly been open to the public by 8:30 a.m.

Other federal agencies, such as the FBI, were open in the building. Several FBI agents as well as agents from other agencies were injured, some severely, from the explosion.

Following the blast, reports were compiled by the local police department and federal officials. The reports, many of which are classified, note the empty and locked BATF office in the federal building on the day of the explosion.

INCREASE CONTROL

The Clinton administration proposed a number of anti-terrorist measures immediately after the blast. These measures were actually intended to increase law enforcement control and surveillance over individuals or groups viewed hostile by the administration.

Given the slowness with which bureaucratic Washington always addresses any issue, this instant, well-prepared response, coupled with the empty BATF office in Oklahoma City, is a matter that should give pause to any reflective person.

Many Simple Questions Remain in the OK Bombing

The government should have you believe that Tim McVeigh is a "master conspirator" and that debris from bombed buildings flies backwards.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MIKE BLAIR

Despite what you may have seen or heard from the mainstream media, independent experts say that a fertilizer bomb of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil or ANFO could not possibly have devastated the sturdy building and blown down the huge pillars of support.

Here are just a few questions that the trial didn't answer:

- Why did Judge Richard Matsch rule out all exculpatory evidence pointing to a wide conspiracy and federal involvement in the crime?
- Why did Matsch rule out any testimony that there were two unexploded bombs inside the building as reported by the Oklahoma City media immediately after the bombing?
- Why do helicopter shots from above the building taken just hours after the blast fail to show any crater where the truck allegedly was parked?
- Why the only evidence of an ANFO bomb that the federal prosecution could produce as evidence was residue on a small 9 X 9-inch piece of plywood allegedly from the inside of the large Ryder truck?
- How did the residue survive the 500-degree heat of the blast when scientists testified that it would be destroyed by heat reaching only 250 degrees?
- What happened to the indestructible engine of the Ryder truck, its drive shaft, transmission frame, bumpers, doors and wheels? No ANFO explosion or anything less than an atom bomb could have pulverized the hardened steel and rubber that these truck parts were manufactured of.
- How could plywood survive an explosion that hardened steel could not?
- Why did debris from the explosion fly across the street if the explosion came from outside the Murrah building?

(Shades of John F. Kennedy's head jerking backward when he was allegedly shot from the rear).

• Why did the feds prohibit any inspection of the building after the bombing?

• Why did the feds blow up the building, then cart the remains to a large dump, cover it over with dirt and post security around it?

• Why did the prosecution fail to call as a witness Roger Moore (aka "Bob Anderson"), from Arkansas, who was supposedly robbed of his guns and other valuables to finance the purchase of the explosive ingredients?

• Why did the defense fail to call Moore as a witness?

• Why were McVeigh's fingerprints found on a receipt for fertilizer purchased, not by him, but by Nicholas, whose fingerprints were not found on the receipt, nor were those of the store clerk?

• Why didn't the prosecution or defense call the owner of the Ryder truck rental dealership (allegedly where McVeigh rented the truck) who described the renter as a relatively short, dark-skinned man when he testified before a grand jury?

The above are only a few of the unanswered questions that Matsch, the prosecution and the defense failed (or refused) to explore during the trial. Hundreds of questions remain.

Judge Blocks Key Defense Evidence

The jurors in the McVeigh trial never got to hear evidence that a reputed federal undercover operative was involved in a plot to bomb the federal building in Oklahoma City.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

The national media suppressed information (freely reported in major daily newspapers in Denver) regarding possible defense testimony for Timothy McVeigh that could have blown the Oklahoma City bombing conspiracy sky-high.

Americans relying on the major news networks and on wire service reports about the McVeigh trial were told little—if anything—about proposed testimony by former paid BATF informant Carol Howe whose information could have shed light on:

- Foreknowledge (by federal authorities) of a plot to bomb the federal building in Oklahoma City; and,
- The possibility that a federal undercover agent was actively encouraging such activity.

Here's what the *Rocky Mountain News* reported to its readers on May 28:

A cornerstone of Timothy McVeigh's defense was removed Tuesday when a judge barred testimony from an undercover informant about a plot to bomb federal buildings.

In pre-trial pleadings, McVeigh's attorneys had claimed a larger conspiracy was responsible for the Oklahoma bombing.

U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch ruled in a closed-door session with attorneys that Carol Howe's planned testimony was irrelevant to the charges against McVeigh.

Howe, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was a paid informant for the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Prosecutors said her information was unreliable and unrelated to the bombing.

Howe's attorney, Clark Brewster, ... said Howe would have given "compelling" testimony that others had motive and opportunity to bomb the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

"It would have allowed this jury to consider at least how some other people had not only the intent to bomb buildings but also the means to carry it out," he said.

... Howe's information is relevant, argued Oklahoma state Rep. Charles Key, who has pursued theories about a broad conspiracy.

"The government is shutting this case down fast, and it raises questions in a lot of people's minds," Key said. "Let's not kid ourselves; they're covering up something very significant here."

Glen Wilburn of Oklahoma City, who lost two grandchildren in the bombing, said he wasn't surprised that Matsch had barred Howe's testimony. "You bring Carol Howe in, let her tell her story. Well, the federal government doesn't look too good," he said.

... In her FBI statement, Howe said two people—former Tulsa Ku Klux Klan leader Dennis Mahon and German army veteran Andreas Strassmeir, an undocumented alien living at Elohim City—made several trips to Oklahoma City and had talked about taking action against the government.

Each denied involvement in the Oklahoma bombing.

Mahon, Howe said, talked with her in late 1994 about bombing such targets as the Oklahoma City federal building.

Strassmeir is the person McVeigh was trying to reach with that Elohim City phone call, leaders there said. Strassmeir returned to Berlin in January 1996 without speaking to the FBI.

On May 28 the *Denver Post* also gave its readers a similar account of Howe's allegations, mirroring the *Rocky Mountain News* report, saying that her testimony could have been "one of the biggest wild cards in Timothy McVeigh's trial."

GOVERNMENT PLANTS?

The *Post* also reported that "although the FBI and federal prosecutors repeatedly denied that either Strassmeir or Mahon were suspects in the bombing, documents turned over to the defense prove that they were, and that Howe was extensively interviewed by federal agents two days after the bombing." The *Post* also reported that "the government has refused to talk about Howe."

Independent investigators who have been examining all of the evidence that has emerged in the wake of the Oklahoma bombing have repeatedly focused—in particular—on the role of the enigmatic Strassmeir.

The role of Strassmeir's close friend and attorney, Kirk Lyons, who popped up some years ago in the "right wing" is also drawing attention. Lyons played a key role in spiriting Strassmeir out of the country and out of the hands of the McVeigh defense.

This has led to speculation that Lyons was actually functioning as Strass-



RICHARD MATSCH

... Part of cover-up?

meir's "handler" for the federal government which, of course, wanted to keep any evidence of its foreknowledge of any bombing conspiracies out of the reach of the McVeigh jury—particularly since its own reputed informant was perhaps acting as an instigator.

If Strassmeir was a government agent actively instigating acts of violence, that would certainly be reason for the prosecution to be eager to keep testimony regarding Strassmeir's strange activities out of the McVeigh trial.

According to reports, Mahon is now convinced that Strassmeir was actually a federal undercover informant reporting back to either the FBI, the BATF or both on the activities of so-called "right-wing extremists."

Lyons has yet to thoroughly explain his ties to Strassmeir or why he (Lyons) appears to have actively frustrated efforts by independent investigators and the McVeigh defense to get to the bottom of the events that led to the Oklahoma City tragedy.

Over the past several years numerous prominent figures in the nationalist movement have retained Lyons as an attorney, convinced that he was devoted to their cause.

To see the evidence that was blocked in the McVeigh case, get Timothy McVeigh: Mastermind or Patsy from Liberty Library. See our ad on page 11 of this special issue.

Were FBI, CIA Infiltrators of Right Wing

Was the Oklahoma bombing "a sting operation gone awry" involving federal informants inside the American "right wing"?

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

On May 12, 1997, highly-regarded syndicated columnist Sam Francis—a director of the Council of Conservative Citizens—raised questions about an individual named Andreas Strassmeir whom Francis described as "perhaps the single biggest anomaly in the whole case" surrounding the Oklahoma City bombing.

Until that time only The SPOTLIGHT and a handful of independent publications had questioned whether Strassmeir may have had some connection to the tragic events.

However, on Oct. 20, 1997, *The Washington Post* rocked the otherwise complacent world of those who decry "conspiracy theories" by publishing a column by syndicated commentator Robert Novak that suggested that undercover government informants—specifically Strassmeir—may have been moving in Timothy McVeigh's circle prior to the

Oklahoma City bombing.

Novak focused on what he calls "grave and disturbing questions" raised in a book by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the longtime Washington correspondent for *The Daily Telegraph of London*.

The new book, entitled *The Secret Life of Bill Clinton: The Unreported Stories*, opens with 108 pages of facts about the Oklahoma bombing unearthed by Evans-Pritchard.

Novak advised his readers that the English writer was "no conspiracy-theory lunatic" but instead "was known in Washington for accuracy, industry and courage." Evans-Pritchard had "offered leads to discovering a pattern of lies and deception after Oklahoma City that, if verified, would approach Vietnam and Watergate in undermining American citizens' confidence in their government."

In particular, Novak described Evans-Pritchard's inquiries into the strange

activities of Strassmeir, a former German army intelligence officer who was illegally in the United States. Evans-Pritchard says he is "certain" Strassmeir was "under federal protection."

The English investigator also examined the activities of another individual, Dennis Mahon, who was closely associated with Strassmeir prior to the bombing.

According to Evans-Pritchard, Mahon is convinced that Strassmeir was actually a federal undercover informant reporting back to either the FBI or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF)—or both—on the activities of so-called right-wing extremists.

Novak's report (based on Evans-Pritchard) echoes what The SPOTLIGHT reported on June 16, 1997:

Americans relying on the major networks and on wire service reports about the McVeigh trial were told little—if anything—about proposed testimony by former paid BATF informant Carol Howe whose information could have shed light on not only:

- Foreknowledge (by federal authorities) of a plot to bomb the federal building in Oklahoma City; but also
- The possibility that a federal undercover agent was actively encouraging such activity...

On May 23, 1997, *The Denver Post* also gave its readers an account of Howe's allegations saying that her testimony could have been "one of the biggest wild cards in Timothy McVeigh's trial."

Miss Howe charged that German immigrant Andreas Strassmeir had talked about bombing federal buildings.

The *Post* also reported that "although the FBI and federal prosecutors repeatedly denied that either Strassmeir or Mahon were suspects in the bombing, documents turned over to the defense prove that they were and that Howe was extensively interviewed by federal agents two days after the bombing." The *Post* also reported that "the government has refused to talk about Howe."

Then, the judge in the McVeigh trial, Richard Matsch, ruled in what *The Rocky Mountain News* described on May 28, as a "closed door session"

that Howe's testimony was "irrelevant" and would not be permitted.

Despite the successful effort to block Miss Howe's testimony, investigators who have been examining all of the evidence have repeatedly focused—in particular—on the role of the enigmatic Strassmeir.

The role of Strassmeir's close friend and attorney, Kirk Lyons, who popped up some years ago in the "right wing," is also drawing attention, inasmuch as it was Lyons who played a key role in spiriting Strassmeir out of the country and out of the hands of the McVeigh defense. (In fact, McVeigh is known to have actually called Lyons' office just prior to the bombing.)

This has led to speculation that Lyons was actually functioning as Strassmeir's "handler" for the federal government, which, of course, wanted to keep any evidence of its foreknowledge of any bombing conspiracies out of the reach of the McVeigh jury—particularly since its own reputed informant was perhaps acting as an instigator.

Lyons is close to Don Wassall, a pot-smoking Pittsburgh lawyer who folded up the Populist Party and who now profits from a sole proprietorship known as "the American Nationalist Union."

Lyons is also close to Mark Weber, Greg Raven and the gang that hijacked the Institute of Historical Review (IHR) at gunpoint six years ago, looting the IHR since then of over \$1 million in assets. Lyons has actually signed a fraudulent fundraising letter for Weber and Raven, praising their alleged benevolent intentions.

A key figure in the IHR takeover was another attorney, Andrew Allen, who has admitted involvement in two additional covert operations of the CIA.

JOHN DOE NO. 2

Evans-Pritchard's new book contains intriguing information about the possible identity of the now-infamous "John Doe No. 2."

The English writer suggests that Doe No. 2 is actually a Pennsylvania man, Michael Brescia, who was seen with McVeigh and Strassmeir on at least one occasion.

127 (38)

In fact, Lyons' close friend Wassall is known to have hosted Brescia at a Populist Party event—a tidbit that ties the Lyons-Strassmeir connection even tighter.

However, perhaps even more interesting is Evans-Pritchard's revelation that there was an individual, "mid-40ish, with a red sports car" who was "always around" McVeigh at marijuana-smoking parties in Kansas during the summer of 1992.

According to written statements by Lyons, Strassmeir came to the United States because of his (Strassmeir's) interest in Civil War reenactments.

In light of Strassmeir's interest in "Civil War reenactments," it is worth noting, according to John Hurley—the longtime head of the Confederate Memorial Hall (CMA)—the CIA has frequently used Civil War reenactment activities as a front for their own covert operations.

Hurley tangled with the CIA when it used front men in an attempt to seize control of the CMA and use it for its "black ops."

Evans-Pritchard comments:

It is assumed that Strassmeir could not have been a CIA asset because he was operating on U.S. soil. But this is not necessarily the case. He could have been reporting to the domestic services section of the CIA, which has offices all over the country. Under usual procedures, his reports would be passed through them to the CIA's Directorate of Operations. Or alternatively, he could have been an FBI operative working under CIA auspices.

My own conjecture, for what it is worth, is that Strassmeir was a shared asset, on loan to the U.S. government, but ultimately answering to German intelligence.

Evans-Pritchard also points out that the federal prosecutors portrayed McVeigh as "an anti-government radical set on avenging Waco" but have "downplayed" McVeigh's links to the circles in which Strassmeir was operating. And, he adds, "the U.S. press has followed suit. The question is why. Why deflect attention from the white supremacist movement?"

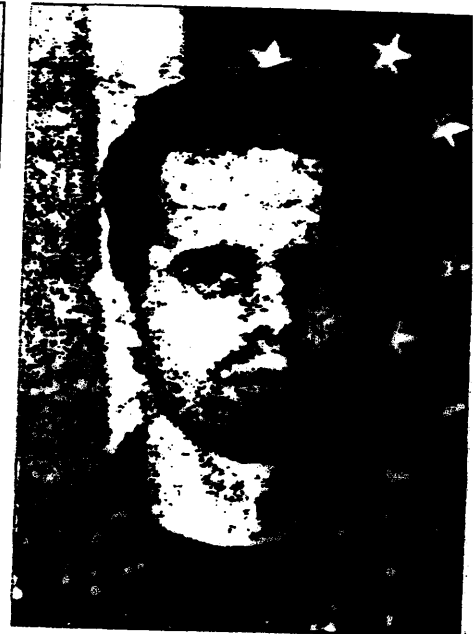
Strassmeir's friend Lyons has referred to "incessant and vicious demonization of our efforts by kooks in the Oklahoma City bombing conspiracy crowd" (which apparently even includes columnist Sam Francis) and Lyons has also attacked The SPOTLIGHT, in particular.

However, even the John Birch Society's *New American* pointed out in its June 24, 1996 edition that, "Oddly enough, *Newsweek* and much of the Establishment press seem to agree with Lyons" that Lyons' friend Strassmeir has no link to the Oklahoma affair, despite all the independent evidence that has emerged notwithstanding.

The evidence also suggests that at least one private domestic spy agency—one with close links to not only the FBI and the BATF but also the CIA—was also closely monitoring McVeigh. For more, see pages 12 and 13 of this issue.



CAROL HOWE
... Named Strassmeir.



ANDREAS STRASSMEIR
... Undercover agent?



KIRK LYONS
... Defends Strassmeir.



DON WASSALL
... Well-connected lawyer.

No Doubts About Government Culpability at OKC

BY LOUIS R. BEAM

If in November 1963 someone had told the American people that the CIA had played a role in the murder of President John F. Kennedy, few would have believed it at that time. Slightly over 30 years after the assassination it is hard to find an informed citizen who does not know of involvement by CIA agents in JFK's death.

In analyzing the bombing of the Oklahoma federal building, or any other crime for that matter, one must follow certain guidelines. In the political world one must ask "Who Benefits?" as well as "Why?" to determine those likely to be behind an act. A further tool in tracking down those responsible for present crime is to allow history to serve as willing witness—a witness which often provides an unobstructed window into the future.

The paramount threat to the Constitution of this nation is not the United Nations nor some socialist pipe dream of a "New World Order." The rope that is strangling the life and breath out of liberty is held tightly in Washington by governmental hands intent upon conducting a police-state lynching of liberty. This hanging was designed from its very beginning to snuff out freedom. A fierce choke-hold on America that became tighter moments after the horrendous explosion and senseless loss of life in Oklahoma City.

As a political crime, clearly the bombing in Oklahoma City serves the interest of, and will benefit solely, those in government wanting more power over each citizen of this country. And surely, along with the handful of guilty Oklahoma City bombers, every single innocent citizen in the United States will be punished for the act, by having rights and freedoms infringed as government response to the event is to legislate new laws which further erode constitutional liberties. An erosion of liberty totally unnecessary to prevent such future acts, but completely necessary to construct the mechanisms needed in fostering what now constitutes the emerging federal police state.

A political rebellion against those in power and the evil they represent is ongoing. Long confused, misled, lied to and betrayed, the people are now taking back the government. Piece by piece, election by election, corrupt politician by corrupt politician, a transfer of power is in process.

Who benefits from the bombing of the federal building? The FBI, government police agencies, bureaucrats, corrupt politicians and Bill Clinton all profited from the tragedy. An angry and horrified public may be seen on nightly news singing media-orchestrated praises to the FBI for their quick work in nabbing the suspected bomber. This is the same FBI that but one day before the bombing was the brunt of three long years of citizen outrage which began with the FBI's "hostage rescue team" sniper-killing of Mrs. Weaver in Idaho as she stood holding an infant in her arms.

Clearly the corrupt Clinton administration and some equally corrupt allies in Congress and law enforcement must be rendering heartfelt thanks to whatever god they worship for the bonanza Oklahoma has brought them. New laws were passed. New enemies lists were created.

New heights were reached in government spying and intrusion into the lives of citizens. And the FBI was rehabilitated after their bloody murder in Waco.

Is this possible? Is it really likely that the government would do such a thing?

Let history answer these questions. For only by knowing what has been done by such men in the past can we judge present events.

What explosion in the dead of night led to a declaration of war against Spain? The sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor with the loss of 260 men was blamed on a Spanish torpedo. The news media used this incident to manipulate public opinion in favor of war. Years later the ship was uncovered from the mud of the harbor revealing that the explosion had gone off inside the ship in the forward ammo magazine.

What bombing produced an instant declaration of war on Japan and Germany in 1941? Dec. 7 is truly a day of infamy. But no more for the Japanese than for President Roosevelt and others in his administration who knew the Japanese were on their way to bomb Pearl Harbor. Their murderous failure to warn the young men on the ships there was treason. A total of 2,403 sailors and Army soldiers died in a hailstorm of bombs dropped from Japanese planes.

Yet the U.S. government, in vain attempts to hide its complicity in the bombing at Pearl Harbor, has classified the documents dealing with a war that ended 50 years ago. A huge cache of top-secret records at the U.S. Navy Storage Depot at Crane, Ind., many of them dealing with the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, remain hidden from public view. An estimated 28.6 million pages and 4,631 rolls of microfilm remain classified materials from World War II.

Why the fear of releasing the documents? Because many of the World War II generation are alive and would instantly become foes of Washington were they to see the documents. These documents, which deal with the Roosevelt conspiracy to withhold information obtained through the breaking of secret Japanese codes, are records that expose murderously criminal behavior and are not to be released until the next century. Other classified documents lying on shelves in the National Archives are growing older by the day, fading, but not fading as fast as the generation who fought the war. Admiral Kimmel, the commander at Pearl Harbor that fateful day, later called Roosevelt "a damned traitor," and so he most certainly was.

What torpedo attack upon a U.S. ship "in international waters" led to war in Vietnam? The Tonkin Gulf resolution was passed immediately after Lyndon Johnson and others in the federal government deceived the American people into believing that a U.S. destroyer was attacked without provocation by the North Vietnamese navy. It was revealed 10 years later that no such attack had occurred. This deception by the president of the United States led to the deaths of 57,800 men in Viet Nam. The government to this day has engaged in a criminal cover-up of the fact that they left another 2,500 in bamboo cages as prisoners of war. Would

the government lie to the American people? Ask a POW.

Newspaper accounts of the arrests of Egyptians accused of blowing up the World Trade Center reveal that not only did the FBI have advance notice of the bombing but, worse, their informant, a former Egyptian army officer, built the bomb. Emad Ali Salem infiltrated the group for the FBI, who asked him if the Egyptians could build a bomb. Salem told them they could not. The FBI instructed Salem to build a bomb for the Egyptians, using phony powder. Then the FBI told Salem to use real explosives. Salem did as he was told but began secretly to tape his FBI handlers in their meetings. Transcripts of these recordings were published in *The New York Times* in October 1993.

Properly placed, the bomb would have killed a hundred thousand rather than the six people it did kill. According to court documents filed in New York, the FBI had advance knowledge of the bombing. But the decision was made on orders from the highest level within the government to allow it to occur. Why did the government need a bombing with great loss of life? Is the Omnibus Counter Terrorism Act so important to their police state plans that they had to try a second time? Was Oklahoma City a successful second try for the government?

It is clear then, that bombs, torpedoes and lies have been bloody tools of government for manipulating and shaping public opinion for all of the 20th Century. Would anyone but a fool not suspect government complicity in the Oklahoma tragedy? Is there any compelling reason to give government the benefit of the doubt now? Those who know and study history can reasonably assume the government was behind the Oklahoma bombing. Clearly the disaster there served the interests and purposes of sinister forces within government who want to pull the rope tighter around the neck of all of us.

The government cares not one wit about the politics of those it seeks to control, only

that they are controlled. Today they wish to spy and violate the rights of those on the right; tomorrow it will be the left. The all-seeing eye of the state will look evenly upon us all.

Finally, the explosion that went off in Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's head led to the passage of the 1968 Gun Control Act, even though elements in government had performed the assassination. Those who wish

to foist on the American people a new world order plainly care nothing for the lives of Americans, whether they are presidents, women with babies, small boys with dogs or children at Waco or Oklahoma City. Indeed it seems clear that one can safely state that public policy by bombing is a long-standing tradition of the federal government. Is the Oklahoma City bombing a break with tradition or merely old methods in new places? Let history judge and reason rule.

Blaming the bombing in Oklahoma City on the militia or unnamed "patriots" is an obscenity. For it was after all, the taking of lives by government agents at Ruby Ridge and Waco that provided the innocent blood that gave birth to the militia and the associated anti-government feeling sweeping this nation. It was the absolute terror and shock of watching black boots from the government kill, then kill again, that motivated Americans to awake from their long peaceful slumber to find that a nightmare government had metastasized while they slept.

The black boots of the police state do not operate in a vacuum. They are directed by political leaders who are elected. One must keep in mind that there will always be thousands of low intelligence, high testosterone brutes who will willingly attack their fellow citizens for money, perks and a federal pension plan for retirement. Directing one's anger at these unthinking state supported terrorists is not efficient nor conducive to correcting the problem. Rather, we must "take out" the political leaders who send them. Two-thirds of the Senate, along with about 250 or so House members, and this black plague is not only

contained but reversed.

This can all be done legally by casting ballots at the polls rather than waiting for the federals to come to your front door. Americans must beware of those who seek to focus their attention on the far more numerous but vastly less important church door smashers of the ATF and black-booted back shooters of the FBI, who are, after all, nothing more than "cannon fodder as good as any." To control this disease of the American spirit we must go straight for the command and control center in Washington.

We still have the power to take back America so long as free elections are held. Between now and the next national election we must all arm ourselves with a voter registration slip and use it like a .308 sniper weapon to "take out" the infectious bought whores of the new world government who are proposing to rule us all with an Orwellian iron fist—forever beating us all into submission, while claiming to be protecting us.

Let it be made clear that those in opposition to the police state must not become like those they oppose. It is the government's style to kill innocent women and children. If we who love freedom become like FBI hostage rescue agents, wantonly murdering, killing, maiming and destroying the lives of innocent citizens, then what difference does it make who wins this conflict between federal evil and American good? Let us all strive mightily to make a difference.

Louis Beam is a professional computer consultant and writer who lives in Texas.

The Official Version of 'What Happened' Does Not Correspond with the Actual Facts

Strange new revelations about what really happened before, during and after the terror bombing in Oklahoma City were discussed on the June 6, 1995, broadcast of The SPOTLIGHT nightly call-in talk forum, Radio Free America (RFA) with host Tom Valentine.

The guest was David Hall, owner of KPOC Television in Ponca City, Okla., which is roughly 100 miles from Oklahoma City. Hall and his news team investigated the Oklahoma bombing and uncovered facts which do not agree with the official government version of what supposedly happened. An edited transcript of Valentine's interview with Hall follows. Valentine's questions are in boldface. Hall's responses are in regular text.

Your station is located just about an hour and a half drive from Oklahoma City and you were covering "the bomb" from the beginning.

That's right. We had people on the scene by about 10:45 the morning of the bombing. We were covering it like any story that we would cover. However, after a week certain things started developing. So we started looking into it in a serious manner. Consequently we've hired three special investigators (two of them are former FBI agents) who are working for us for the last 30 days.

We're working on the McVeigh and John Doe No. 2 angles, trying to bring some inconsistencies into line and make some sense out of what we've been told.

What have been some of these inconsistencies and other questions that have led you into investigating the bombing story further?

I think the thing that really bothered us is that we were told on the afternoon of April 19, the day of the bombing, that they had videotape of a brown Ford pickup with McVeigh getting in it, leaving the truck that was supposed to be carrying the bomb, and that there was another suspect in that brown Ford pickup with McVeigh. They also stated that a female witness had been driving away from the scene as the bomb exploded. She had her front car window blown out. She also saw these two individuals.

Then we find that McVeigh was arrested at 10:45 that morning by the Oklahoma highway patrolman, Charlie Hanger. McVeigh was in a 1978 cream colored Mercury. That caught our attention since this car was nothing like the vehicle that the authorities were supposed to be on the lookout for and for which they had put out an all-points bulletin.

About two weeks ago we and another television station confronted them on this and asked why they were not continuing to look for the brown Ford pickup and John Doe No. 2. That seemed to have fallen by the wayside.

The authorities told us, though, that they had not put out an all-points bulletin for the brown Ford pickup and that we were totally in error. We videotaped that interview, by the way, and so did the other television station.

However, we then went to the police broadcast tapes that went out on April 19. We brought up the tape which indicated that there had been an all-points bulletin for a brown Ford pickup that had two occupants and that this bulletin

was put out with the authority of the FBI. We played that tape for them and they said that they had "no comment" on it.

Now after Waco we had begun to wake up and realized that these people [the authorities] didn't tell us the truth all the time, so we started looking at the Oklahoma City bombing case a little harder.

At another point they indicated that McVeigh was arrested at 10:45 on the morning of Wednesday, April 19, and that the vehicle he was driving was the 1978 Mercury.

I happened to be sitting by my radio scanner on Friday, April 21, about one o'clock in the afternoon, and I heard a broadcast coming over from Oklahoma Highway Patrol that they had a car on I-35 and that the car most likely had been involved in the bombing.

I dispatched a crew over from the station and they got there and a lady then told us that she witnessed the arrest of a man about 1:30 p.m. She said he was taken out of the vehicle, put in a military helicopter and [it] went south with him. We broadcast that story as did Channel 4 in Oklahoma City as well as the Oklahoma News Network for radio.

195 (192)

If that wasn't enough, then, the following Monday we had our insurance agent for the station who came in that day to visit. He lives at Perry, Okla. I mentioned this report to him and he said, "I was coming down I-35 on Friday and a highway patrolman passed me with his red lights and siren on at a high rate of speed."

He said that when he got up to where the patrolman had gone there were all sorts of vehicles and all sorts of police (including plain-clothesmen). There was a helicopter flying away. So that substantiates the story that the lady had told. Our insurance man is a former Oklahoma City police officer.

So we are trying to determine who was arrested on Friday. Was McVeigh arrested on Wednesday (as they say) or on Friday?

It may be that there is a reasonable explanation for this. It may be that the car McVeigh was driving was left on the spot for two days but that's not likely.

The Oklahoma Highway Patrol has a policy in the types of arrest that McVeigh was involved in. The car would be impounded and searched and taken off the highway. At any rate, they don't let a car sit for a 48-hour period on I-35.

Are you suggesting that McVeigh's real arrest by a very lucky patrolman didn't really happen on

the morning of April 19 (shortly after the bombing) but that it really happened on April 21?

Well, we've been told by two witnesses that there was an arrest on that date. We're trying to clear this up with the FBI, but we can't get statements from them. They are not commenting on that. So it's a very real problem.

However, there's another real problem with this arrest.

If McVeigh left Oklahoma City at 9 in the morning (and he was arrested at Perry, Okla., at 10:20 that morning, according to official reports), he would have known from early reports that there were at least six people dead from the bombing (since he had a radio in the car).

He was running 85 miles an hour down I-35, which has highway patrolmen all along the highway. He had no license plate on the car. He had a fully loaded gun strapped in a shoulder holster.

Now according to Patrolman Charlie Hanger, when he stopped McVeigh, the suspect got out of the car and said, "I've got a gun under my jacket," and gave himself up.

That doesn't make sense to me. At that point McVeigh would have nothing to lose if he shot the officer right there and gone on down the road.

It doesn't make sense to a lot of people.

There are some real problems here. I'm not buying the story, nor does my television crew, nor do the former FBI agents who we have on board. What we have are several problems with the stories put out by the FBI and even they are acknowledging that they have problems.

To build the bomb, rent the truck and stay in the motels that were used would have exceeded \$10,000. How a man such as McVeigh, whom we might call a drifter, and just working to eat each day, could have come up with \$10,000 raises questions.

We think we have the answer at this time, but I'd rather not go into it over the program at this time. We've interviewed many, many people who have actually been with McVeigh and actually know some of the things involved around this bombing and when all of it comes out, people are going to be astounded with what we've uncovered.

We actually know where McVeigh stopped along the way and talked with people and we've talked with some of those people. The FBI knows the same thing that we know.

They know that McVeigh was supposed to be in Oklahoma at 3 a.m. in the morning and was delayed because he got lost and we've talked to people who talked to him while he was lost and got him back on the road.

Then there are the stories that there were no ATF people in the bureau office the day of the bombing. A lot of people have heard those stories. The ATF has sent out a disclaimer saying that they had five agents who were dead.

However, there's a bad problem with that because two days prior to that, one agent told us that there were no ATF agents in the office that day. He even told us where they were. He told us that he was in Oklahoma City in court with a fellow named Fuzzy Warren.

Then, he said, there were three agents in Newkirk, Okla., on an arson case and a couple others were involved in cases around the country. He said that five agents were up all night because they were involved in surveillance until 6:30 in the morning at which time they went home and went to bed. What he told us was that no agents were killed, but that there was a secretary in the office and she didn't get hurt.

According to him, they were all out doing their jobs. I will tell you this much: We're going to have real problems with those five agents who were out all night and went home to go to bed.

Whatever happened to the brown Ford pickup that McVeigh and the other suspect were supposedly spotted in just prior to the bombing?

We don't believe there ever was such a vehicle. They've never produced a videotape of the scene that was supposed to be Southwestern Bell's video surveillance camera in a building across the street from the federal building. No one has seen the video. It hasn't been released to anybody, although several people have made inquiries.

What about the seismographic evidence in circulation that suggests that there were two explosions at the federal building?

There certainly were two explosions. At the onset we were told that those two seismic readings were the explosion going off and then the concrete from the building falling and hitting the ground. They retracted that and said that there was the explosion and then something following it like a sonic boom.

We have a former ATF agent who has looked at the charts and his conclusions, while not firm yet, are somewhat in concurrence with those of [former FBI official] Ted Gunderson [who believes that the bomb had to be more powerful than what's officially been reported]. We are not ready to draw a conclusion, but we are still working on this particular question.

BOMBS AND MORE BOMBS

Another thing that the authorities will have to address is that the demolition of the building by explosives did not register on the seismograph that suggested there had been two explosions on April 19.

We had 60 million tons of concrete fall on April 19 at the time of the blast. Then when the building was brought down, there were some 200 million tons fall.

but that shock wave didn't register.

Now here's something else that we broadcast (as did other local Oklahoma stations) and this didn't get outside the state in the national media reports.

The assistant Oklahoma City fire chief, John Hanson, told us that they had found two undetonated bombs in the building as well as one rocket launcher in the building.

We have confirmed that they were there, but we have not been able to get any comments from the FBI or the ATF. So there are some problems here.

You've uncovered some other interesting things.

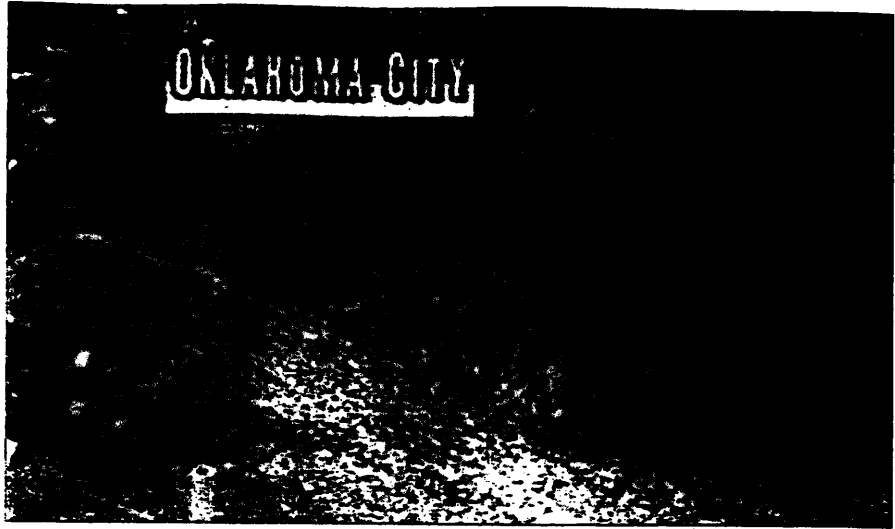
We think that we've found John Doe No. 2 and we have had him under surveillance for about six days. We know that John Doe No. 2 was in Tulsa, along with McVeigh, at a gun show on April 1.

McVeigh was attempting to buy some pistols over there and he said he was not going to register with the ATF. So we know about that. We talked at length with a man who was selling guns at the gun show and he reported this to the FBI and no action was taken on that.

The FBI were certainly miracle

people after the bombing. It was the day after the bombing that they were ransacking houses in Mexico and Arizona. Did they know ahead about all these people?

I think—as do a lot of other people—that McVeigh was under surveillance for a very long time. I think you could put that theory in the bank and draw money on it. We have evidence that would support that. I think that there was prior knowledge of the bombing. ¶



This aerial photo broadcast by Channel 8 in Oklahoma City shows that there was no crater like that reported by the federal government on numerous occasions.



**TED GUNDERSON
... Ex-agent unconvinced.**

Election-Year Tragedy Bill's Boon

(A digest of significant news items that failed to appear in most of the nation's press regarding Oklahoma City.)

★ ★ ★
OVER THE TOP. Flying on Air Force One after the election in November 1996, President Clinton told reporters the Oklahoma City bombing was the turning point for him in the election. "It was the moment when the militias, the



BILL CLINTON
... OKC was turning point.

Christian right and the Gingrich onslaught against government all melded together in the public mind as one rampant movement of extremism," British reporter Ambrose Evans-Pritchard said of the discussion.

★ ★ ★
HIGH-LEVEL DISPUTE. *The Washington Post* revealed on Aug. 8, 1995—buried at the end of a story about the discovery of an unidentified body fragment at the site of the Oklahoma City bombing—that "other FBI officials said privately that they believed that there was a John Doe No. 2 [in the bombing case] but they had no idea who he was. There were too many eyewitness accounts describing a dark-haired, square-jawed, muscular man to be easily discounted, the sources said."

★ ★ ★
COVER-UP. U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch cut Timothy McVeigh's defense short in Denver

when he refused to allow McVeigh's attorneys to call former paid BATF informant Carol Howe to testify. Howe has charged the government knew, in advance, of a conspiracy to bomb the federal building in Oklahoma City and implicated one Andreas Strassmeir in such a conspiracy.

★ ★ ★
WHAT KIND OF BOMB? According to an Associated Press report that appeared in *The Cape Cod Times* on June 12, 1995, President Clinton, while speaking in Hanover, N.H., said the bomb that blew up the federal building in Oklahoma City was a "miracle of technology." Funny, the official government story is the bomb was a simple mix of fertilizer and fuel oil, materials used by the smallest family farms across America. Clinton had better get his stories straight.

★ ★ ★
FEELING THE HEAT. The Cox News Service reported in June 1995 in a nationally distributed article that "in the wake of the terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City, Americans already suspicious of the 'new world order' are viewing the Trilateral Commission, long viewed by critics as world government-in-waiting, with increasing alarm." Cox reported that the New York office of the commission "has experienced a significant increase in telephone and postal inquiries about its activities since the Oklahoma bombing and news reports about state militias."

★ ★ ★
MORE INTRIGUE. The woman who claims to have seen Timothy McVeigh near the federal building in Oklahoma City has recanted, saying she could not positively identify McVeigh. Federal officials now claim the woman said she had been told that "the militia would get her" if she firmly identified McVeigh. *The Dallas Morning News* has reported the FBI is providing what it described as "unusual protection" of witnesses in the case, prompting some skeptics to

wonder if perhaps it's not a matter of "protection" but "muzzling" instead.

★ ★ ★
NOT REPORTED. Remember the big deal the mainstream media made about the fact that Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh advertised in *The SPOTLIGHT* in 1993 using an alias? The media implied that *The SPOTLIGHT* had a role in the bombing when the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of the B'nai B'rith announced McVeigh had run an ad in *The SPOTLIGHT*. Well, the *Las Vegas Review-Journal/Las Vegas Sun* admitted on Sept. 21, 1997, that McVeigh, using an alias, also advertised in the *Review-Journal* in May 1994, to sell a target rifle. Neither the controlled media nor the ADL rushed forward to suggest the Las Vegas newspaper had anything to do with the Oklahoma bombing.

★ ★ ★
FISHY. Cable News Network reported in June 1995 that as long ago as 1993 alleged Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh was under surveillance by undercover operatives at an Arizona gun show where he

allegedly expressed violent attitudes toward the BATF and FBI. Now *The Washington Post* has revealed—buried deep in an otherwise innocuous story on June 3, 1995—that it was one of McVeigh's associates who first tipped off the FBI that McVeigh might have been involved in the bombing.

★ ★ ★
WHO TRAINED WHOM? Samuel Sherwood, founder of the U.S. Militia Association, points out that accused Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh "was in the military for four years and at a militia meeting one night. As much as it might be unfair to blame the government, the government did train him."

Waco Scandal Demands New Look at OKC Bombing

Former Oklahoma state Representative Charles Key is about to release a stinging 150-page report on the Oklahoma City bombing. Key says evidence surrounding the tragedy doesn't match up with the official government claims. Why, then, is the government lying about what happened?

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY CHARLES KEY

The "new" revelations concerning the Waco tragedy have caused the establishment media and elected officials to begin further inquiries into how the Branch Davidians died April 19, 1993.

The relationships to the Oklahoma City Bombing are obvious. According to the Justice Department official line, the OKC tragedy was the result of Timothy McVeigh taking the law into his own hands by paying back the federal government for its illegal acts against the people at the Branch Davidian church. However, more importantly, Americans need to ask themselves this: If some in the government have lied to us about Waco, what else is the government lying to us about?

After the Oklahoma City bombing, many people argued persuasively that the federal government's handling of the investigation before, during and after the trials was narrowly focused. Others including victims, surviving family members, journalists, state legislators and over 13,500 people in OKC, believed then and now that some in our government were intentionally trying to "cover-up" important aspects of the bombing to hide the truth about the bombing from the American people.

Glen and Kathy Wilburn and their daughter Edye asked reasonable questions concerning the tragedy that took (See OKC COVER-UP, Page 3)

(Continued from Page 1)

Chase and Colton Smith, Edye's young sons. They, like V.Z. Lawton, who miraculously survived the bombing, and many other victims and family members, are convinced that the effect of the Fed's handling of the case was to limit the pursuit and prosecution of all those responsible and clouded the purpose and cause of the crime.

Consider these glaring problems with the government's case:

- 1,034 fingerprints were never checked against the national data base to discover their identity. These included prints from McVeigh's car, the Dreamland Motel and Eldon's Body Shop;

- Many eyewitnesses saw McVeigh with one or more "John Does." Some put him at the scene of the crime with John Doe No. 2, but were intentionally ignored by prosecutors in the federal trials;

- Failure to properly heed warnings of at least two federal government informants prior to the bombing. Their revelations, if properly acted upon, could have stopped the tragedy and saved 168 innocent people;

- Numerous problems regarding forensic evidence related to the building, the absence of bomb residue on McVeigh and his clothing, and the scientific analysis and handling of evidence were so seriously flawed and lacking that the FBI was reprimanded in an independent U.S. Inspector General's Report;

- Prosecutors improperly meeting with defense witnesses before their appear-

ance in the Denver trials—even in the face of court warnings against such actions;

- FBI agents' blatant falsification of witness statements;

- The FBI confiscated approximately 20 video surveillance tapes. Some show the Murrah building, but none have been shown in a legal or public proceeding. The Justice Department currently battles legal efforts to release the tapes. Sources claim that one of the videos show the often seen dark-complexioned John Doe with McVeigh in the Ryder Truck. This is the same John Doe the FBI has tried to claim doesn't exist;

- Federal prosecutors and agents attempting to convince witnesses to change their testimony to fit the government's official story;

- The Middle East connection. The original APB was for two to three Middle Eastern men driving a brown pickup truck. A call from an Islamic group claimed responsibility at 9:45 a.m. Many of the McVeigh witnesses describe John Doe as Middle Eastern, Arabic, or dark skinned.

The list goes on. But the most important aspect of this case is the information that points toward, at least, some level of prior knowledge. Cary Gagan, one of the informants, went to the Justice Department office in Denver six months before the OKC bombing to warn of plans to bomb a federal building. Another informant, Carol Howe, told her ATF handlers of specific people in Oklahoma who were

WACO / OKLA CITY

threatening bombings and assassinations against the government and elected officials. ATF agents and other government employees admitted they were warned or had some knowledge of an impending threat. Federal Judge Wayne Alley admitted in an interview on April 20, 1995 that he had been alerted about people casing out the federal courthouse. This and other information demands this question: Why was there no significant security at the Alfred P. Murrah building on April 19, 1995?

It has become all too evident that the Justice Department, its sub agencies and even the courts do not operate under the rule of law as all other citizens are required to do. The examples of the blatant disregard of the law are overwhelming.

In a 10-part series on government misconduct in the *Pittsburgh-Post Gazette*, a law professor and former prosecutor states: "The courts used to be a buffer between prosecutors and defendants. They are now simply a rubber stamp."

The Justice Department has gotten so out of control that an increasing number of former prosecutors and judges are speaking out about the misconduct and regular violation of law. Hiding facts from the court and defense, lying in court, promoting perjury and acts of retribution against those who raise question are becoming commonplace.

In a recent editorial in *The Daily Oklahoman* regarding the Waco revelations, the statement was made: "Let the truth be found, and let the chips fall where they may." I could not agree more. I suppose there will always be the cry "conspiracy theorists" from those with power in government and media, whenever people raise questions about tragedies such as JFK, Ruby Ridge, Waco, OKC, et al. But

openness and truth are cornerstones of our republic that we must fight for, even against our own biases. I will never forget when Glen Wilburn interviewed Assistant OKC Fire Chief Harvey Weathers. Weathers affirmed to Wilburn that the department had received a call from the FBI a few days before the bombing. They advised that some people would be coming through town over the weekend. When Wilburn told Weathers that a fellow assistant chief denied knowledge of the call, Weathers straightened up in his chair and said: "Well, I'm not going to lie for anybody, that's what happened."

The Daily Oklahoman editorial closes with this question: "What else have they lied to us about lately? If past and present revelations about Waco justify media and congressional inquiry, then certainly the glaring problems and holes left in the OKC case scream for a true independent accounting."

The Oklahoma Bombing Investigation Committee will be issuing its final report shortly. It has been a long and difficult task trying to expose this massive cover-up. Unlike Kenneth Starr, we have gotten by on a shoestring budget and a "skeleton crew" staff. But also unlike the special prosecutor, we will let the facts speak for themselves. Our two primary goals have always been to first inform the American people and secondly cause Congress to hold hearings. We need the support of The SPOTLIGHT readers to help us put pressure on Congress to investigate the OKC bombing and audit the Justice Department—something that hasn't happened in more than 40 years.

To help, contact Charles Key at OK Bombing Investigation Committee (OK-BIC), P.O. Box 75697, OKC, OK 73147; phone: 405-879-2760; e-mail: mail@okc-bombing.org

Congressional Inquiry Sorely Needed

The American people are law-abiding, God-fearing and in general believe in a government of laws and not of men.

They are always inclined to give the benefit of the doubt to their elected officials at all levels of government—from the court house to the White House. They are patriots.

Sometimes, this largess on the part of the public becomes strained to the point where these consumers, taxpayers and voters begin to doubt their government. Corruption in high places makes them skeptical about all levels of government.

It has been during the Clinton administration that the mistrust of government has reached an all-time high. Of course, because of the rapid communications explosion the people know and hear more than they ever have.

Members of the House and Senate blatantly violate their oaths of office to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution. The House impeached the president, but the Senate, because of stonewalling on the part of the Democratic minority, failed to convict him.

Congress seems to have a penchant for conducting investigations. They make headlines that play well to their hometown audiences and then they allow their efforts to quietly disappear from public view.

The tragic deaths of nearly 80 Branch Davidians at Waco, Tex., on April 19, 1993, have returned to the news with new evidence of deliberate government incineration and bombing of their church. Among the dead were at least 17 children.

When investigators think of Waco they can't overlook the fact that if our government lied to cover up that atrocity, what has prevented the government from lying about the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995?

The Oklahoma City bombing cries out for a full-scale congressional investigation.

Here was an atrocity of even bigger proportions: 168 innocent men, women and children were killed. As this issue of The SPOTLIGHT reports in detail, the story that the federal government tells of this bombing is fictitious.

The Oklahoma City bombing cries out for a full-scale congressional investigation. Our front page editorial in this issue of The SPOTLIGHT calls for such an investigation.

There are just too many unanswered questions about what happened on that fateful day. The government's case states that a truck of explosives

was parked in front on the federal building and was detonated. The truck disappeared into thin air; the building itself was so demolished that it had to be removed from view.

The facts are that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) knew of the explosion in advance. The BATF had closed its office in the building so that none of its employees would be injured in the bombing.

Pending in Congress was an anti-terrorism bill that had been stalled. It was thought that this outrageous bombing, blamed on terrorists, would be the one act to get the Congress moving on the legislation.

The stories in this issue of The SPOTLIGHT cover all aspects of the bombing, including CIA infiltration into Timothy McVeigh's inner circle; the cover-up of the facts that federal Judge Richard Matsch so skillfully implemented; and the role that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) played in trying to implicate Liberty Lobby and The SPOTLIGHT. The ADL monitored McVeigh over a year before the bombing.

Oklahoma is one of the most Republican states in the country. Its gover-

nor, Frank Keating, and Sens. Don Nickles and James Inhofe are Republicans. So too are its six representatives in Congress: Reps. Steve Largent, Tom Coburn, Wes Watkins, J.C. Watts, Ernest Istook and Frank Lucas.

Those of you who live in Oklahoma should contact these gentlemen and remind them that they have a constitutional obligation to see that justice is done. The facts in this most horrible of bombings in the United States must be made public.

/ Let them hear from you.

Remember: Your influence counts ... Use it!

Was a Known Terrorist Masquerading as McVeigh Before Bombing?

Who was masquerading as Timothy McVeigh just prior to the bombing?

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

There have been conflicting reports about the exact arrival of Timothy McVeigh in Oklahoma City prior to the bombing—a fact the government has been eager to suppress.

This lends credence to the theory that there may have actually been a "Tim McVeigh No. 2" (that is, someone masquerading as McVeigh) as part of a wide-ranging conspiracy of which McVeigh was possibly unaware.

Even *The Washington Post* admitted on Saturday, May 10, 1997, that federal prosecutors were remarkably selective in calling only witnesses who confirmed their claims about McVeigh.

The example noted by the *Post* is quite telling. Prosecutors called the owner of a restaurant to testify that

"Robert Kling" (purportedly a McVeigh alias) placed a telephone order to have food delivered to his motel. This "witness" never saw "Kling."

However, the *Post* noted, the government did not call as a witness the person who delivered the food and actually met

For more on apparent high-level intelligence intrigue, see the report on pages 6-7 of this special issue.

"Kling." The deliveryman later told the FBI that "Kling" was not Timothy McVeigh.

So, if "Kling" were not McVeigh, who was he? Here's one possible answer:

Ten days after the bombing, a "right wing" Israeli terrorist—28-year-old Sharon Svi Toval (also known as Zvi Sharon)—was arrested in New York by

U.S. authorities. Then, under escort and airtight security, Toval was deported to Israel.

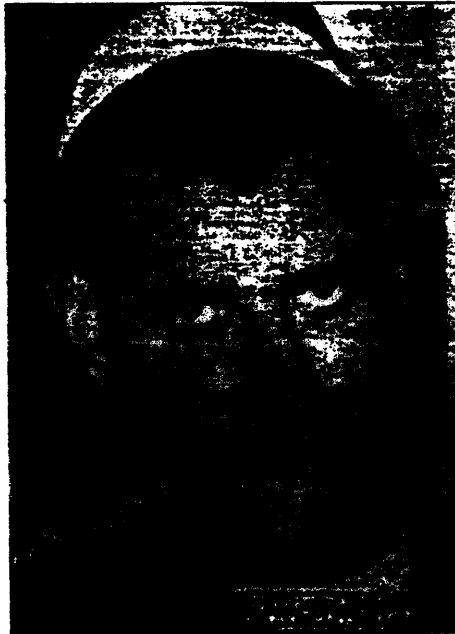
In fact, the one published photograph of Toval that appeared in *The New York Daily News*, on May 3, 1995, shows a young man who—without beard, mustache and yarmulke—could be mistaken by a stranger for either accused Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh or for the person shown in the famous "John Doe No. 1" sketch that authorities released immediately after the bombing and which was used to identify McVeigh.

In light of reports in 1995 that McVeigh's attorneys were looking into the possibility that "right wing terrorists" from Israel—or even Israel's intelligence agency, the Mossad itself—had a hand in the bombing, Toval's specter is intriguing. Couple that with the obvious "inside" knowledge about McVeigh's activities by the Mossad-connected ADL (see accompanying story) and a whole new light is shed on the affair.



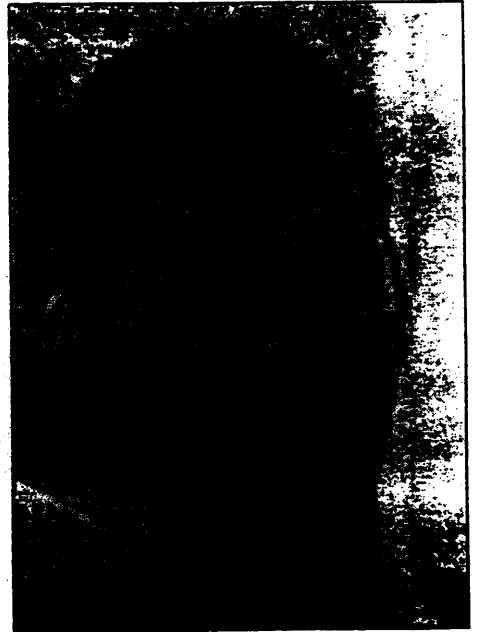
JOHN DOE No. 1

... Official government suspect.



SHARON TOVAL

... Deported 10 days after bombing.



TIM McVEIGH

... Did he have a double?

205

199

TEPACORIST

'Iraqi Connection' Could Point to Mossad Role

If an Iraqi was involved with Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City bombing, this could actually point a finger in the direction of Israel's Mossad. Here's why.

Some have suggested an Arab connection to the Oklahoma City tragedy on the basis that prior to the bombing Timothy McVeigh was often seen in the company of an Iraqi national living in the United States.

However, what many uninformed investigators fail to understand is that, more than likely, if an Iraqi living in the United States were involved in the bombing, his role would point in an opposite direction, i.e., that Iraq's longtime foe—Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad—had a hand in the tragedy.

According to the investigators on the scene in Oklahoma City, the Iraqi national who was in McVeigh's company was one of some 3,000 former Iraqi soldiers who had either surrendered or were captured by U.S. forces during the Gulf War.

These soldiers—many of whom were forced to fight by their government—came to the United States, sponsored by U.S. tax dollars. Obviously, the United States did not permit former war-time enemies still loyal to Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to come to this country. Because these Iraqis (now in the states) were enemies of Saddam they would be ripe for manipulation by Saddam's sworn foes, the Israelis.

Evidence shows the Israelis do have a long history of using Arab front men (or false flags, in intelligence jargon) in covert operations.

In such a case, the Iraqi national (operating for the Mossad) would have led the conspirators (including perhaps even McVeigh) to believe that he (the Iraqi) was actually pro-Saddam and that the Iraqis were funding terrorism in America.

Remember: "False Flags"

"Limited Hang-Out"

— Release partial truth to deflect a greater truth

BATF Wants Involvement Forgotten

There are still more questions than answers about the about the terrorist attack in Oklahoma City in 1995. Many of the questions involve the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF).

The BATF hasn't exactly been helpful in clearing these up. For instance, the agency refused to provide this newspaper with a chain of command from Washington to Oklahoma City for 1995 and today.

One fact is that John Magaw remains director of the BATF. If the agency was involved in a "sting gone awry," as many critics have alleged, then many believe the director and others should be held responsible.

Much of speculation about the sting theory is available on the Internet. One site containing 30 questions authorities should answer is located at:

<http://members.localnet.com/~bobgifa20.htm>

The site author points out how, when rumors began that no federal agents had been present in the building, the BATF produced its agent, Alex McCauley. The account told a long story about his heroism, and that of a fellow ATF agent who allegedly fell three floors in an elevator, walked away from it and then helped



JOHN MAGAW
... Still stonewalling; still there.

rescue others trapped by the bomb.

This was quickly exposed as a fabrication in an angry interview by building maintenance supervisor Duane James, who described McCauley's story as "pure fantasy."

James examined the elevator in question and also the central control panel and pointed out a number of technical and logical reasons why the miraculous elevator incident simply couldn't have

happened in the way claimed.

The McCauley account was quietly retracted and flushed down the memory hole by the ATF, with the help of the media. The agency admitted that McCauley was nowhere near the building when the bomb went off, although they refuse to discuss his exact whereabouts or the whereabouts of any other ATF agent at the time of the explosion.

The site asks:

Will McCauley be disciplined for telling a self-serving lie which falsely made himself out to be a hero? If that was not the purpose, why did he make this palpably false public statement?

The site author also wants to know why Ken Stern of the American Jewish Committee faxed warnings to federal officials, legislators and prosecutors warning of a possible attack on a government building or installation on the second anniversary of the bombing on April 10, 1995, nine days before the bombing?

The site also points out that FBI informant and star witness Michael Fortier, who admits to trading his testimony for lenient sentencing on gun charges himself, claims that he and Timothy McVeigh scouted out the Murrah building several weeks in advance looking for the BATF offices therein.

Next the author asks:

If that is true, why did Timothy McVeigh stop the Ryder truck at a gas station on the morning of the bombing and ask directions to the building? And why did he park the truck on the side of the building the farthest away from the BATF offices, when there was an available parking lot which would have placed the truck bomb almost directly under the windows of the BATF even if it was seven stories up?

Until these, and other, questions are answered about the BATF role in the Oklahoma City bombing, this case will not be closed. The Internet is playing an important role in keeping it alive.

Order more copies of this Special Report!

Please send me _____ copy(s) of your *Oklahoma Bombing Memorial Report*—24 pages.

(1 copy is \$2; 6 copies for \$4; 40+ copies just 30c each. Prices include S&H.)

I ENCLOSE \$ _____ (D.C. residents add 5.75% sales tax.)

PAYMENT OPTION: ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Card Number										Expiration Date—Mo & Yr									
NAME										SIGNATURE									
ADDRESS																			
CITY										STATE ZIP									

For faster service,
call our Circulation
Department at
202-546-5621 and
charge to Visa or
MasterCard.

The SPOTLIGHT 300 Independence Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003

McVeigh Trial Judge Suppressed Evidence

Why has the 'Fourth Estate' joined the government in its conspiracy of silence involving much of the evidence in the Oklahoma City bombing case?

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY TOM VALENTINE

In another sign of just how corrupt our federal government and its supporters within the major media have become, evidence continues to mount that the FBI and U.S. prosecutors in the Oklahoma City bombing case are guilty of the felony of "obstruction of justice."

What else can it be called?

Stephen Jones, attorney for Timothy McVeigh, filed a 155-page, carefully detailed brief supporting a Writ of Mandamus on March 25 and not a peep has been heard about this important document from the mainstream media.

The 10th District Court of Appeals denied the petition, stating simply that they agree with Judge Richard Matsch that the material should be "sealed."

Denying the accused access to documents held by the government, which would surely implicate many more perpetrators of the bombing and perhaps even an international plot, is certainly obstructing any opportunity for justice.

When the trial finally began, the federal government wasted the opening day by putting on witnesses to the tragedy and pain, who were irrelevant as to whether Timothy McVeigh may be the culprit as charged.

In fact, within weeks of the bombing, the government used a pathetic "psychological" excuse to destroy the evidence of the bombed out building. Despite opposition to the blatant destruction of evidence, the government blasted the rest of the building into rubble, then carted the rubble away and buried it.

Any forensic examination is now impossible. Are we certain that a fertilizer bomb did the dirty work, or was it merely a cover for well-placed charges within the building? Will we ever know?

The brief* calls attention to the conflicts of the government's case and the facts. To cite only two examples, the brief states:

The theory of the prosecution in this case, not the Grand Jury's theory, is that the two named Defendants constructed a simple device capable of toppling a nine-story building at a public fishing lake and that one of them transported this device over two hundred miles without blowing himself up. That is the heart of the prosecution's case. Any evidence concerning the participation of others, the complexity of the device, or foreign involvement, takes away the heart of the

government's case and there is therefore an institutional interest on the part of the government in keeping such evidence shielded from the defense and the public. But unfortunately for the government such evidence exists.

Attorney Jones continues for more than 100 pages in his brief with much more exculpatory evidence, all of which has been denied and was not admitted by Judge Richard Matsch.

From the day this petition was filed with the court, the major media was aware of it. Why have Americans been denied this news? The details revealed in the brief raise questions that require straight answers. ¶

*You can obtain a reprint of the complete brief of the McVeigh trial in the book *Timothy McVeigh: Mastermind or Patsy?* Use the coupon on page 22 of this special issue or call 1-800-522-6292 and charge to your credit card.

Victims' Families Charge Feds Had Foreknowledge

Families of the Oklahoma bombing victims are saying that the federal government had prior knowledge of the bombing conspiracy.

BY THE SPOTLIGHT STAFF

Johnnie Cochran, one of O.J. Simpson's defense lawyers in his criminal trial for murder, has been retained by more than 300 relatives of the people killed in the Oklahoma City federal building bomb blast in 1995. The relatives are suing the federal government.

Taking the same posture as numerous non-government investigators and authors, Cochran and his Oklahoma co-counsel John Merritt allege that the bombing was a bungled sting operation by the FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF).

In a "wrongful death" petition filed in Oklahoma County District Court, the attorneys allege that numerous federal officials had "detailed prior knowledge of the planned bombing" yet "failed to prevent it from taking place."

Documents obtained by *The Sunday Times* of London indicate that the Tulsa office of the BATF was about to arrest a group of alleged "neo-Nazis" who were said to be plotting to blow up federal buildings in Oklahoma.

The BATF's planned action was pinned on the undercover surveillance of an informant, Carol Howe. But the FBI intervened in February 1995 to stop the BATF raid. Two months later, the Murrah building was blown up.

"It appears that the local BATF had stumbled on a bigger operation being run by the grown-ups at the Justice Department," said Ambrose-Evans Pritchard, the Washington correspondent for the *Sunday Times* until earlier this year.

The implications of the FBI interference scenario indicate government collu-

sion in the bombing of the federal building. And the *Sunday Times* is not known for making unfounded accusations.

The Cochran lawsuit could ultimately bring out the truth regarding the strange activities of Andreas Strassmeir and his close friend, attorney Kirk Lyons.

Although *The Washington Post* (long the daily voice of the CIA in the nation's capital) has rushed to assure its readers that there's no evidence that Strassmeir

was ever a federal undercover operative, there are those who are firmly convinced that Strassmeir was indeed precisely that and that he may have had foreknowledge of the Oklahoma bombing conspiracy.

That Lyons has been so vehement in his defense of Strassmeir has led some people to speculate that Lyons has been, in fact, Strassmeir's government "handler," using their attorney-client privilege to mask the covert relationship.

The book, *No Amateur Did This*, examines the strange activities of both Strassmeir and Lyons in some detail. Now, with the advent of the Cochran lawsuit, the truth about the Strassmeir-Lyons connection may finally come out.*

* *No Amateur Did This* is available for \$10 from Liberty Library, 300 Independence Ave., SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. See ad page 22 of this issue.

Feds Can't Get Ryder Truck Story Straight

In the case of the Oklahoma City bombing, it's not a matter of "Where's the beef?" but rather a matter of "Where's the truck?"

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

BY MIKE BLAIR

Ryder rental trucks are large. In the case of the Oklahoma City bombing, either a 20-foot or a 24-foot truck was supposedly used by the bombers, although the Justice Department investigators and prosecutors could not make up their minds, even during the trial.

They were able, however, to come up with a nine-inch square piece of plywood, supposedly from the box of the Ryder truck, which was, we are all supposed to believe, found with residue of a fertilizer bomb on it.

In fact, that was the only piece of the truck that was introduced with residue of the fertilizer bomb ever having been on it.

So, what about the rest of the truck?

The largest piece of the truck ever found, according to the Justice Department, was the rear axle assembly.

Well, what about the thousand-pound V-8 engine that powered the vehicle, a far more weighty item than the rear axle? What about the transmission, another part weighing several hundred pounds and solidly attached to the huge engine, the frame—securely mounted to the engine—the drive shaft linking the transmission to the rear axle, the big steel wheels, the tires, the doors etc?

Federal investigators say they did find a key, supposedly tossed away by McVeigh in an alley as he ran to his supposed get-away car in a nearby parking lot.

Did the supposed mastermind of the crime of the century throw away the truck's ignition key on the run to his get-away car, so it could be found by investigators and traced? Why didn't he throw it alongside the road outside the city as he sped from the area in his getaway car?

Concerning that nine-inch piece of plywood, former FBI Special Agent/ forensic scientist Frederick Whitehurst—whose defection from the FBI led to a



Here's the axle. Where's the rest of the Ryder truck?

scandal involving contaminated, altered and even fabricated evidence at the FBI lab—stated he had been told that the item would not be used as evidence. This was, according to what Whitehurst was told, because it had been turned over to investigators by an unknown civilian and it could not be traced back and confirmed as being authentic.

It was still used nonetheless. Why? Because, as previously noted, the FBI had no other evidence to "prove" a combination of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and fuel oil had been used to blow up the building.

This all, of course, leads to a burning but very basic question that will shock many people: Was there really a Ryder truck used in the blast?

SPOTLIGHT readers will recall that the government first claimed it was a

simple car bomb used to blow up the Murrah building. Then the story evolved that it was a bomb in a pickup truck. Next it was a bomb in a small van. Suddenly, a bomb in a 20-foot Ryder truck that turned into a 24-foot Ryder truck, and finally (well, not really finally) a bomb in a 20-foot Ryder truck.

At the trial it was ultimately concluded that it was a 20-foot truck. But, an 8-foot piece was introduced and identified by a Ford Motor Company expert, and, yes, you probably already have guessed: It could have come from only a 24-foot truck.

Engines, by the way, also vary according to the sizes of the trucks of which they power.

Did the engine not fit the intended, or pretended, truck?

The bumper was a safe piece of evidence, apparently interchangeable with either size truck.

The odyssey of the axle is also interesting. According to various "official" statements issued by investigators right after the bombing, the axle had been found by Oklahoma's governor. Well, that was perhaps too unbelievable, so it was then found by an unnamed FBI agent. Well, no, again finally (maybe), it was found by the janitor of a nearby apartment building, who was nearly brained by it, along with his family, when it came hurtling at them from several stories high and ultimately wrecked their car.

Big question here. The axle is beneath a truck, not on top of it, so how does it rise to several stories before coming back to Earth?

SPOTLIGHT Introductory Discount Offer!

300 Independence Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003

- ☐ Send me a 1-year subscription to THE SPOTLIGHT (52 issues) at \$45. (Reg. \$59)
- ☐ Send me a 2-year subscription to THE SPOTLIGHT (104 issues) at \$75. (Reg. \$99)
- ☐ Send me six recent issues for \$6 (Sent by Priority Mail).
- ☐ Send me information about becoming a SPOTLIGHT Distributor.

Payment option: ☐ Check/Money Order ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Credit Card Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Expiration Date—Mo. & Yr.

--	--	--	--

NAME		SIGNATURE	
ADDRESS			
CITY		STATE	ZIP

For fast and easy service call toll free 1-800-522-6292 and charge to Visa or MC.

SL41

207

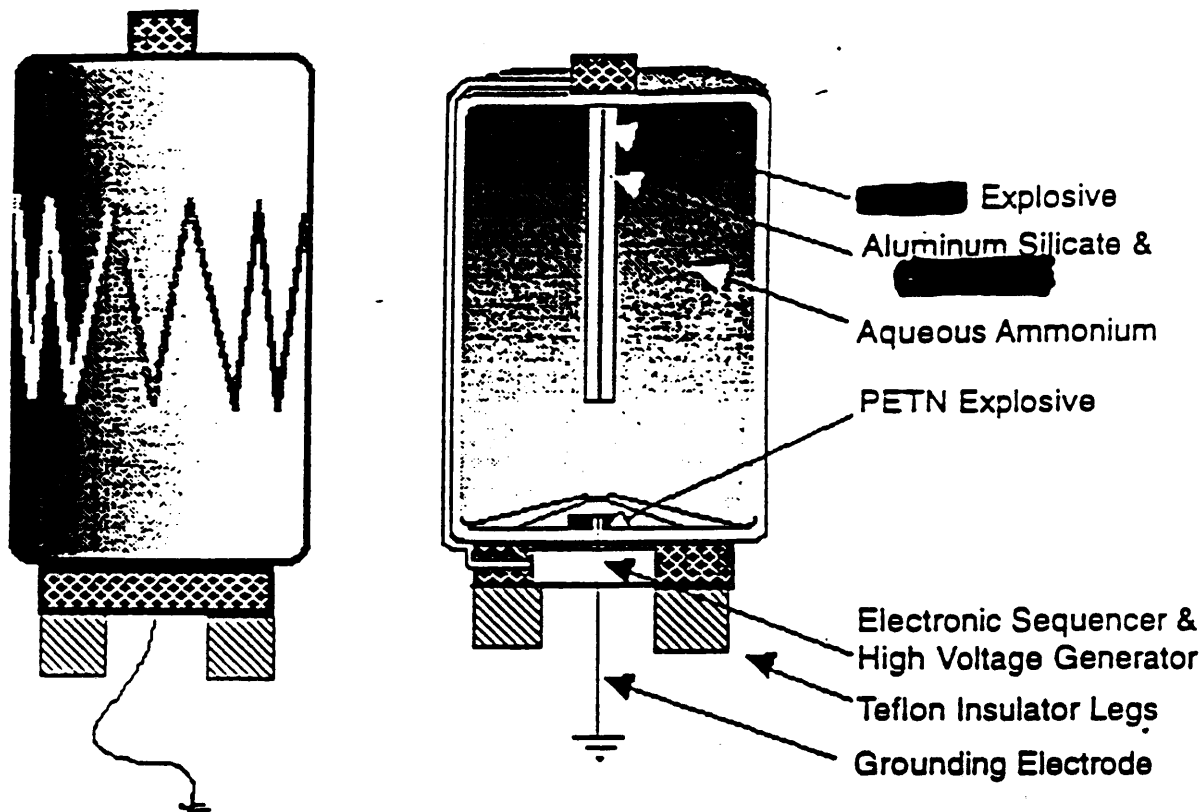
204

LIST OF AVAILABLE RESEARCH

EXHIBITS PAGES

THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS ARE PROVIDED IN
SUPPORT OF OUR EXPLANATION OF THE EXISTANCE
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYPE OF BOMB WE ARE
CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN USED IN THE OKLAHOMA
BOMBING

Electro-hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device



For the sake of clarifying the actual design of the so-called (Barometric Bomb) this is an accurate drawing of the device and includes all of the previously mis-quoted information regarding its construction. Again due to issue of security, the electronic analogy shall be left out of this illustration; for all the "Bomb Experts" who doubt the veracity of this device, the following technical information should be researched:

<u>Type of Material</u>	<u>Explosive Velocity</u>	<u>Density</u>
[redacted]	4500 m/sec	3.8
[redacted] Type 2	6100 m/sec	4.8
[redacted]	N/A	3.156
[redacted]	2700 m/sec	1.00

Flame temperature with normal detonation 1500°C

Clue#1

A shock wave Travelling in a light medium that strikes a plane solid surface reflects in the same form. A shock wave travelling in a dense medium that strikes a surface adjacent to a light medium reflects as a refraction.

Clue#2

Examine the pressure rise over the surface volume relationship
[redacted]

The secondary shock wave is driven beyond the "Chapman Jugo" condition as the leading edge of the wave is compressed into a thin boundary. The chemical reaction from ordinary explosive effect is enhanced by the electro-chemical effect. electrons are converted into energy at a much higher scale. The reaction is considered A-Neutronic as an over-driven detonation takes place.

The only description left is the electronic analogy of this dynamic system and how the ionic separation takes place. This is a well-kept secret.

Exhibit A

240

207

Definition of PETN

Pentaerythritol-Tetra-Nitrate

White powder not sensitive to shock while wet, when dried produces low volume explosive.

Also the ammonium Nitrate used in the Electro-Hydrodynamic Devices must be in Aqueous form rather than the pellet form used in fertilizers.

This make the bomb physically smaller and more Brissance upon detonation.

Quiet Tacoma Boy of 12 Shows Remarkable Knowledge of Sound

like Riconosciuto Today



Tacoma Sunday News Tribune and legend November 1961

212

209

Quiet Boy Loves'80s

Exhibit B (210)

next month. When he was in the telephone business he was only 10.

Like a seventh grader at St. Patrick's School, is a hobby, dark-haired, wavy and dark, dark, dark, alternately light and dark, depending on how excited he is, John, Jr. of the family, "Rocky."

chief of anything else on in my
workroom, my superior can sug-
gest that switch and that will tell
off whatever it takes of. Alice ex-
plained, "I don't know and want
to talk for most of the afternoon."
Alice decided the better thing

his beloved; wife, speakers, by his laboratory, substituted, his beloved; wife, speakers, by his laboratory, substituted,

"I don't know whether he has his ideas," Alfred indignantly retorted, "unless it would be, to my father."

Like a quiet boy, was always introverted in school. Before he started school he wore a sweater with a pocket, so the pocket had pockets all day to (9) and could find a farm.

Teacher Radio
Mike's helping teach in a KICA Saturday class and the same three students electronic by correspondence. Starting to be students' school work sound

A burning lamp in Father's life
 series where someone gave him
 and his pal, Mary, Claret, six
 million of gold.

After started attending school
 until the neighborhood was
 caught up in a flame with
 children, boys, girls, linked in
 like a vast, private telephone net-
 work.

But be careful. You may find yourself in a bad way if you don't help sometime—like if your class won't work and the phone can't ring can't fix it—just call of help.

Handwritten Abstract on :

The Separation of Nuclear Isotopes using Laser Energy.

This work was developed in the late 60s and Early 70s
By Mike Riconosciuto at Stanford Research Institute.

It is considered by many scientists as pioneering
work in the field of laser applications.

Exhibit C

117

(24)

A first order theory of FM laser oscillation may be obtained by utilizing a set of equations derived by Lamb, and termed as "self consistency" equations. These equations describe the effect of an arbitrary optical polarization on an optical cavity, and are as follows:

$$(1a) \quad (\nu_n + \phi_n - \omega_n) E_n = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\epsilon_0} \right) C_n(t)$$

$$(1b) \quad \frac{d}{dt} E_n + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\phi_n} \right) E_n = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\epsilon_0} \right) S_n(t)$$

In the above equations, E_n , ν_n , and ϕ_n are the amplitude, frequency, and phase, respectively, of the n^{th} cavity mode; and $C_n(t)$ and $S_n(t)$ are the in-phase and quadrature components of its driving polarization. That is, the total cavity electromagnetic field:

$$(2a) \quad E(z, t) = \sum_n E_n(t) \cos[\nu_n t + \phi_n(t)] U_n(z)$$

$U_n(z) = \sin n\pi z/L$; and the polarization driving the n^{th} mode has the form:

$$(2b) \quad P_n(t) = C_n(t) \cos[\nu_n t + \phi_n(t)] + S_n(t) \sin[\nu_n t + \phi_n(t)]$$

Other symbols are defined as follows: ω_n = frequency of the n^{th} mode in the absence of a driving polarization; $\Delta \omega$ = frequency interval between axial modes —

$$(\Delta \omega = \pi c/L)$$

W.E. LAMB JR., "Theory of an Optical Maser", PHYS. REV. 134 (JUNE, 1964)

$Q_n = Q$ of the n^{th} mode; ν = average optical frequency.
 Once the cavity polarization, $P_n(t)$, and $\therefore C_n(t)$ and $S_n(t)$ are known in terms of $E_n(t)$; then equations (1a) and (1b) completely determine the amplitude, frequency, and phase of the optical frequency oscillations.

The cavity polarization $P_n(t)$ consists of a parametric contribution resulting from the intracavity time-varying dielectric perturbation, and of an atomic contribution resulting from the presence of the inverted atomic media. The dielectric or phase perturbation might be accomplished by means of an electro-optic crystal situated at one end of the laser cavity, or perhaps by some type of acoustic mirror vibration. Now, if we assume that the phase perturbation to have an instantaneous phase retardation of $\delta \cos V_m t$ radians, where δ is the peak phase retardation which an optical signal collects on a single one-way pass through the perturbing element, and V_m is the driving frequency. We also assume that the perturbation is situated at one end of the laser cavity, and that it occupies a length which is only a small fraction of the total cavity length. If the cavity Q is sufficiently high that only the contributions of immediately adjacent modes need to be considered, then it may be shown that they ~~oscillate~~
 → polarization

driving the n^{th} cavity mode is given by:

$$(3) \quad P_n(T) = \frac{E_0 \delta \epsilon}{V_L} [\bar{E}_{n+1} \cos(V_n T + \phi_{n+1}) - \bar{E}_{n-1} \cos(V_n T + \phi_{n-1})]$$

It is evident that a particular cavity mode is driven by only the immediately adjacent cavity modes. It might be noted that equation (3) implies a phase perturbation which occupies only a small fraction of the total cavity length. If a longer perturbing element is used, its spatial variation is of particular importance. For example, it may readily be shown that a perturbation which uniformly fills the entire laser cavity will produce no driving polarization at adjacent modes.

now to introduce the atomic contributions to the polarization by means of macroscopic quadrature and in-phase components of susceptibility, denoted by X_n'' and X_n' , respectively. In an exact theory, X_n'' and X_n' depend upon E_n and thereby include the effects of atomic saturation, power dependent mode pulling and pushing, and non linear coupling effects. We next resolve $P_n(T)$ of equation (3) into in-phase and quadrature components of the form of equation (2-1). Then to add the atomic polarizability terms, and substitute the resulting $C_n(T)$ and oscillation frequency of the n^{th} mode,

7

ie. V_1 is assumed to be that of some central mode whose oscillation frequency is Ω_0 , plus $n\omega_m$. Thus $\Omega_0 + n\omega_m - \Omega_n = n\Delta\omega$ where $\Delta\omega$ is the frequency and the axial mode spacing frequency. Equations (1a) and (1b) can now be:

$$(4a) \left[\dot{\phi}_n + n\Delta\omega + \frac{1}{2}VX'_n \right] E_n = -\frac{\delta c}{2L} \left[E_{n+1} \cos(\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + E_{n-1} \cos(\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) \right]$$

$$(4b) \dot{E}_n + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{Q_n} + X''_n \right] E_n = -\frac{\delta c}{2L} \left[-E_{n+1} \sin(\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + E_{n-1} \sin(\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) \right]$$

at this time we should look at the possible steady state solutions of equations (4a) and (4b) and thus set $\dot{E}_n = \dot{\phi}_n = 0$. now to define related terms:

$$(5a) \quad \Gamma = \frac{c}{L\Delta\omega\delta} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\Delta\Omega}{\pi\Delta\omega\delta}$$

and

$$(5b) \quad \rho_n = \frac{2c\delta}{L\omega} \left[\frac{1}{Q_n} + X''_n \right]$$

$$(5c) \quad \Theta_n = \phi_{n+1} - \phi_n$$

now to drop the term $\frac{1}{2}VX'_n$ from equation (4a),

and thereby neglect mode pulling effects, then equations (4a) and (4b) become:

$$(6a) \quad 2n/\Gamma E_n = -[E_{n+1} \cos \Theta_{n+1} + E_{n-1} \cos \Theta_n]$$

$$(6b) \quad 2/\rho_n E_n = -[-E_{n+1} \sin \Theta_{n+1} + E_{n-1} \sin \Theta_n]$$

The form of the solution of equations (6) depends on the relative magnitude of Γ and ρ_n . In order to obtain a perfectly pure FM signal, it is necessary to assume that $\rho_n = \infty$ for all modes from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$. Then, by noting the following Bessel identity:

$$(7) \quad 2n/z J_n(z) = J_{n-1}(z) + J_{n+1}(z)$$

it is now seen that equations (6) have the solution $E_n = J_n(\Gamma)$ and

$$(8) \quad \Theta_n = \Theta_{n+1} = \pi$$

The E_n and Θ_n may be substituted into equation (2a) to yield a cavity electromagnetic field given by

$$(9) \quad E(z, t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(\Gamma) \left[\cos[(\omega_0 + n\omega_m)t + n\pi] \right] \sin[(\omega_0 + n)\pi z/L]$$

This assumes a change of variable in the mode

number has been made such that N_0 is near the central or carrier mode of the FM signal.

The quantity ρ_n is inversely proportional to the net or excess laser gain in the presence of the parametric oscillation; i.e., X_n'' and $\therefore \rho_n$ depend on E_n . For a free-running laser

(assuming no parametric perturbation), all modes would saturate at gain = loss and $\therefore \rho_n$ would be infinite for all oscillating modes. However, in the presence of a perturbation which ~~on~~ itself affects the mode amplitudes, this could no longer be the case. It is thus expected that some or perhaps a great deal of distortion of the ideal solution should be present in an actual laser. The exact evaluation of this distortion must await the solution of the problem of non-linearity in the perturbing element.

It is of interest to note that by the use of standard trigonometric and Bessel identities, equation (9) can be put into the closed form:

$$(10) \quad E(z, T) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \left[\omega_0 T + \frac{N_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \sin \left(\nu_m T + \frac{\pi z}{L} \right) \right] \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sin \left[\omega_0 T - \frac{N_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \sin \left(\nu_m T - \frac{\pi z}{L} \right) \right].$$

Now we can see a system that consists of two FM traveling waves, moving in opposite directions. Equation (10) may be further reduced to the standing wave form:

$$E(z, t) = \cos[-\omega_0 t + \Gamma \sin \omega_m t \cos \pi z/L]$$

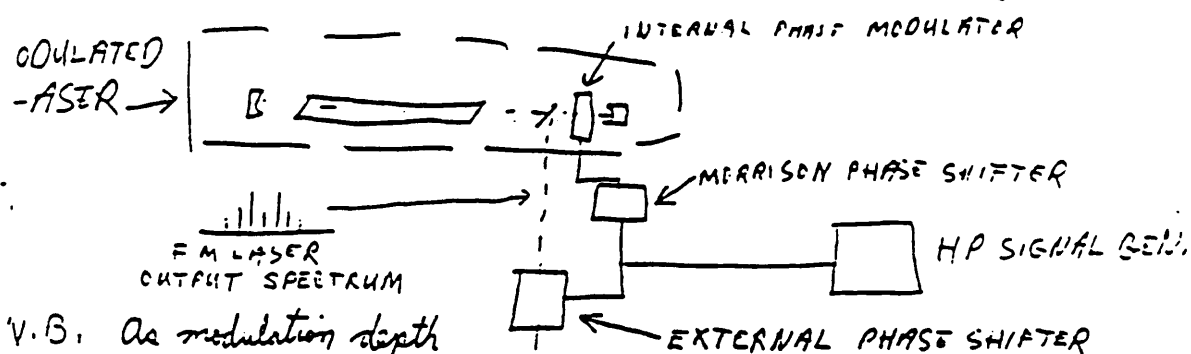
1)

$$X \approx \sin \left[\frac{N_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \cos \omega_m t \sin \frac{\pi z}{L} \right]$$

It may now be concluded that at any particular point of space within the cavity, the total electromagnetic field is not frequency modulated.

6
Δ

Experimental setup to convert FM light to single frequency light. "THE SUPER MODE LASER"



V.B. As modulation depth is increased the central mode amplitude is ~~increased~~ decreased, and the first pair of sidebands increase. At still larger modulation depths, the second and third pair of sidebands ~~also~~ achieve significant amplitude, and there is a general diffusion of power toward the wings of the Doppler line.

TRUE MONOCHROMATIC OUTPUT SPECTRUM

Experimental setup used to determine transmission versus frequency for the two different biases of a birifringent discriminator.

